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THE BIG STRIKE STARTS

Thousands Of Dockyard Workers Walk Out

Utility Concerns Unaffected

THE THREATENED STRIKE OF DOCKYARD WORKERS AND OTHER ARTISANS STARTED THIS MORNING WITH APPROXIMATELY 2,200 NAVAL DOCKYARD MEN FAILING TO REPORT FOR DUTY. THIS REPRESENTS ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE LABOUR FORCE IN THE YARD.

About half of the employees of the Taikoo dockyard went on strike. All the non-workers are on the mechanical staffs.

The Green Island Cement plant closed down as a result of employees walking out yesterday evening. The works did not open this morning.

At Bailey's shipyards it was reported that about 50 men were on strike, but said an official "work is proceeding and we are very busy this morning."

The first group of men to down tools—350 workers of the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British section), who suspended activities last evening.

Officials said they hoped to operate a train to Canton later today. Approximately 7,000 men were estimated to be on strike when the Telegraph went to press.

So far the strikers are mostly Chinese engineers, fitters, turners, boiler-makers, pattern-makers, moulders, plumbers, draftsmen, engine-drivers, electricians, blacksmiths, welders and copper-smiths.

NIGHT-LONG PARLEYS

Officials of the Chinese Engineers' Institute held lengthy conferences at the Hongkong office and the Kowloon branch in Nathan Road until the early hours of this morning to discuss ways and means of organizing the strike. Letters from other unions in Hongkong were discussed. Most of the letters, it is stated, expressed moral support. One or two labour organisations in Canton have sent letters offering moral support to the Institute.

With the exception of the Hongkong and China Gas Co., public utilities had not been affected by the strike. Forty Kowloon employees of the gas company did not report for work, but absence of the small group did not interfere with service. The strikers were district mechanics, company officials said.

The situation was "completely normal" at the Hongkong Electric Co. and the China Light and Power Co. with none of the workers on strike. Managers stated the situation prevailed at the Colony's waterworks, according to the government P.R.O.

The Tramways and Telephone companies remain unaffected by the strike. Last night's conferences in both offices of the Institute were held under the most orderly manner, although attended by several hundred members.

NO DISTURBANCES

Up to this morning there were no reports received of disturbances of any kind at the docks and other utilities. The Police since Thursday had been on the alert, in particular at the stations situated near the loading docks in Hongkong and Kowloon. At the naval dockyard in fact, the workers were actually working in a sort of slow strike even on Friday afternoon with some of them doing little work.

At the end of the day they were paid off with their weekly wages, a routine payment, which had no connection with the strike. After getting their pay most dock workers learned from their chief labour representatives that their Institute had already issued out orders for a strike, which most workers accepted without making any comment.

When he was asked about the strike outside the naval dock yesterday one of the men showed the pressman his pay envelope containing \$38. This amount, he said, was insufficient to keep his family of four members going and that was the only reason why the men risked their livelihood and join the strike.

At the Institute last night members told the pressman that at the docks and other organisations intending strikers when they left their work at 5 p.m. on Friday did their best to put their tools and machinery in their usual and good order.

ONLY ONE DEMAND

During the discussions at the Institute, it was seen that the strikers were not even requested to sign anything, but it is expected that sometime today a check up will be made of the number of men in the walkout.

After the lengthy discussion with his members the chairman of the Chinese Engineers' Institute, Mr. Li Cheung, found a little time to chat with the pressman and told the latter that personally he regretted that the protracted negotiations of seven months failed to bring out any result. Other officials of the union explained that their men had only one demand, i.e. an increase of their basic wages by 150 per cent.

Apart from the docks the officials said that their members also worked at the workshops of the Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels and also the Dairy Farm Company.

RICE PRICES SOAR

From its recent price range of \$70 to \$80 per picul the best quality Kwangtung and New Territories rice in the black market jumped up \$102 following the publication of the Chinese afternoon papers' special editions of the mechanics' strike. But later in the evening yesterday (Continued on Page 12)



If you cook it properly it tastes—well, almost like beef! But however it tastes, these Londoners have to queue for horseflesh to eke out the one-shilling a week ration of ordinary meat.

Middlesex Lose After Great Bid For Victory

London, Aug. 15.—Kent today gained its expected victory over Middlesex, but the victory left the position at the top of the English County Cricket Championship table unchanged, with Gloucestershire leading Middlesex by four points. The approaching clash between the two top teams is assuming major importance.

Kent has climbed to third place above Derbyshire, who drew with Yorkshire, but is too far behind to threaten the leaders.

In their match at Cheltenham, the South Africans today beat Gloucestershire by 133 runs. Major honours for victory belong to Athol Rowan, who finished and turned the ball as well on a wicket that assisted this type of bowling that he took seven wickets for 47 runs, his best bowling performance of the tour.

Gloucestershire, with an overnight score of 28, had all day with all wickets standing, to get 263 runs required for victory, but three quick wickets—two clean bowled before 50 was on the board—put the county with their backs to the wall, and they were never able to master Rowan's spinners.

Seven wickets were down at lunch-time, and thirteen minutes after resumption the other three had gone and the tourists had won. Soon afterwards, they were in their coach bound for London, ready for the final Test Match starting tomorrow.

RESULTS IN FULL

Results of the County matches ended today were:
At Clacton—Lancashire beat Essex by an innings and 57 runs. Lancashire 510; Essex 209 and 244 (Insole not out 109; Cranston, right arm medium, 8 for 99).

At Coventry—Surrey beat Warwickshire by six wickets. Warwickshire 448 and 111 (A. V. Bedser, right arm fast medium, 8 for 81); Surrey 344 and 211 (for 4 (Fishlock not out 80)).

At Weston-super-Mare—Somerset beat Hampshire by nine wickets. Hampshire 280 and 274 (McCorkell 88; Bailey 77; Lawrence, right arm googly, 6 for 53); Somerset 505 for 7 declared and 51 for 1.

At Dudley—Worcestershire-Nottinghamshire match drawn. Worcestershire 498 and 155 for 4; Nottinghamshire 388 (Hardstaff 202; Howarth, left arm slow spin, 5 for 60).

At Lords—Kent beat Middlesex by 75 runs. Kent 301 and 324 for 8 declared (Ansley 31; Evans 50); Middlesex 220 and 321 (Denis Compton 108; Mann 57; Davies, right arm slow off-break, 4 for 50).

At Scarborough—Yorkshire-Derbyshire match drawn. Derbyshire 350 and 278 for 4 (Elliot 71, Smith 66; Worthington not out 65); Yorkshire 522 (Rhodes, right arm fast, 8 for 102).

At Hastings—Sussex—Leicestershire match drawn. Sussex 422 and 261 for 5 (John Langridge not out 121, Parks 55); Leicestershire 547 (Tomlin 103).

CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE

	P	W	L	D	Pts
Gloucestershire	21	15	2	4	102
Middlesex	21	15	3	1	108
Kent	23	10	8	1	144
Derbyshire	22	9	8	5	136
Lancashire	21	9	10	12	122
Warwickshire	22	7	7	8	120
Surrey	22	8	8	6	110
Sussex	22	8	10	4	84
Essex	22	0	8	8	92

Davis Cup Final DOUBLES TO AUSTRALIA

Montreal, Aug. 15.—Australia must be regarded as favourites to challenge the United States in the Davis Cup tennis final, following the victory today of John Bromwich and Colin Long in the doubles of the inter-zonal final of the competition.

Playing against the Czechoslovakian pair, Jaroslav Drobny and Vladimir Cernik, the Australians took the match in three straight sets, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, to gain a lead in the competition of two matches to one.

The contestants each won a singles yesterday, and the remaining two singles will be played tomorrow. The winners of the tie challenge the United States.

It is generally thought that Denny Pall will beat Cernik in the singles tomorrow, when Bromwich will meet Drobny.

Bromwich is slowly getting into the form he displayed before the war, but it was Long who was the outstanding player on the courts today. He alone won all his services.

Cernik, although displaying better form than when losing his singles yesterday, won only one of his services, while Drobny twice lost. Bromwich was the server in the deciding game of each set.

The Australians took the winning games of the first and third sets to love. The Europeans made the best showing in the second set, but a sequence of five winning games for the Australians, augmented by a break through Drobny's service, marked the turning point.

In the third set, the Czechs tried strategy in an effort to discover a winning solution. They employed an unorthodox set-up with the man on the net on the same side of the court as the server. It worked at first on Cernik's service in the third game, but the Australians were not baffled afterwards.

All in all, the Australians are considered to have secured an excellent easy win in the doubles—Reuters.

New Record Run

Moscow, Aug. 15.—Alexander Pugaevsky of the Moscow Society set a new record yesterday when he ran the 3,000-metre All-Union Steeplechase in 8 mins 10 secs flat—three seconds faster than the previous record—United Press.

Sing Tao Impresses

London, Aug. 15.—The Sing Tao Club footballers went into training at Stamford Bridge the home of the Chelsea Football Club in heat wave conditions which left the Hongkong footballers completely happy.

Norman Smith, Chelsea trainer, said the Chinese through their routine for an hour. They impressed critics with their ball control.

Sing Tao opens their tour on Saturday, August 23, with a game against Dulwich Hamlet. Associated Press.

Stones Thrown At Princess

Rome, Aug. 15.—Princess Maria Patente Potenziani, member of an old Roman noble family, today was stoned by black market dealers when she paid less than one cent for a three-cent box of matches.

Stones began flying when the princess, accompanied by American officers, put down eight lire, after considerable argument, for a box of matches that was listed for 30 lire on black market.

The Princess went to hospital with minor head injuries and the police arrested two black marketers—United Press.

Bomb Thrown In Trieste Street

Trieste, Aug. 15.—One man was injured by a bomb thrown in Trieste's main street last night, during the second evening of street clashes between Communists and Italian Nationalist groups.

The police reported that 15 persons were injured and 10 arrested during 12 hours of disorder—United Press.

Why Anglo-Soviet Trade Talks Failed

London, Aug. 15.—A Soviet reply understood to be "unsatisfactory" to Britain has been received to the British protest against the 60 per cent default by Russia on August 1 instalment of her debt. To Britain under the 1941 agreement.

The reply was believed to have been informally given by the Soviet Ambassador in London, Mr. G. M. Zhrubov to Mr. Harold Wilson, Parliamentary Secretary for Overseas Trade, who led the trade mission to Moscow.

In some quarters, it was believed that the real reason for the breakdown of the Moscow talks was the uncertainty as to whether Russia really would deliver to Britain the huge quantities of grain she had mentioned. These quantities were of course contingent on an agreement being reached on the points which Russia wanted, namely, a further revision of the 1941 agreement and the guaranteed delivery of British machinery.

It was asserted that Russia had failed to deliver to Denmark, and might do the same to Britain.

VIOLENCE IN PALESTINE

Four Arab Children Killed

Jerusalem, Aug. 15.—British troops recovered the bodies of seven Arabs—including four children—buried under a house blown up by Jews today and were still digging for an eighth Arab believed to be under the wreckage, as Arab-Jewish clashes continued in Palestine for the sixth day.

Seven other Arabs were officially reported killed today in Jew-Arab clashes, bringing the total estimated death toll of Jews and Arabs in six days to 29 killed. Over 70 on both sides have been injured. The clashes were described by the Palestine Government, however, as a series of disconnected incidents confined to a limited area where Arabs and Jews lived side by side.

Although the Palestine Government said: "There is no reason whatever to suppose that the riots are part of a concerted plan," the Jewish Agency appealed to the Government to gain control "before it is too late and before irresponsible elements on both sides plunge the country into a blood-bath."

HAGANAH'S ACTION

Haganah, the Jewish resistance organisation, was responsible for the blowing up of a house near Tel Litvinsky, on the Tel-Aviv-Haifa Road, six miles north of the all-Jewish city of Tel-Aviv, a Jewish source said.

The bullet-riddled bodies of four Arabs found in the orange grove, Haganah admitted that these Arabs, whom they described as "gangsters," had been dragged from their beds in the house, a Jewish source said.

Eighteen northern members of the Rightwing Jewish Revisionist Party and other Rightwing Zionists were arrested today, according to a Jewish source, when police swooped on the diamond town of Nathanya, after slinging a net around the town.

Sixty leaders of the Revisionist Party were arrested ten days ago. It was officially disclosed today that when the terrorists threw a bomb into the garden of a British regimental headquarters at Nahariya, a northern Palestine seaside resort, Royal Engineers detonated the bomb harmlessly.

GOVT. STATEMENT

The Palestine Government issued an official statement that "in view of the groundless rumours, which are being circulated in respect of the recent disturbances in the Tel-Aviv-Haifa area, it is felt necessary to state officially that there is no reason whatever to suppose that the riots are part of a concerted plan."

Haganah admitted that it had carried out the "execution" of the four Arabs found in the orange grove near Tel Litvinsky. The deaths, however, of the Arab woman and the four children, killed when Haganah dynamited the house, which was described as an "Arab hang-out," were "regrettably included," the announcer said.

The executed Arabs, he added, were members of a group which raided the Cafe Hawaii in Tel-Aviv on Sunday night, killing five men and wounding eight—Reuters.

EDITORIAL

War Memorial Fund

THE criticisms advanced by several newspaper correspondents, together with the reply from Mr. Williams published yesterday, brings once again to the surface of public consciousness the question of the Hongkong War Memorial Fund. And in such a way as to lend belief that few people in the Colony have yet gained anything approaching a proper conception of this scheme and its intricacies. So far as it went, Mr. Williams' reply adequately dealt with the points raised. He was able to show that the War Memorial Committee was fully alive to the necessity of more generous public support and he indicated that steps were being taken to widen the field of appeal. He carefully explained why there may appear to be unfortunate discrimination in allocations from the Fund, and he indicated that steps were being taken to remedy the defect in certain cases. He offered an assurance that the Committee was giving the fullest and most careful consideration to the question of investment—an assurance which can be accepted without hesitation. And finally he replied to the suggestion that too much money was being shown to the dispensation of the Fund by referring to the Ordinance which strictly lays down that a progress report shall be submitted to the Colonial Secretary once a year. On that latter alone the War Memorial Fund Committee stands vindicated, but we cannot see why the committee, through its chairman, should always be responsible for justifying its work. The task which this group of voluntary workers has assumed is not only greater in magnitude

than any other committee existing in Hongkong today, but its importance is such that no failure can be conceived. Either the Hongkong War Memorial Fund achieves its original purpose, or it must be branded as a fiasco; to become a permanent slur on the name of this Colony. Undoubtedly this is recognised, more by the committee than anybody else, wherefore it can be taken as granted that those public spirited administrators will do everything humanly possible to realise the objectives of the Fund. More important is the question: Can sufficient voluntary contributions be raised to guarantee a permanent endowment fund which will not only provide a living memorial in the form of incomes for dependants, but will also allow the creation of public amenities envisaged in the War Memorial scheme? It seems most unlikely. The public appeal for subscriptions cannot go on indefinitely, and in any event, judged by current contributions, will yield only a fraction of the required amount. Therefore, before the war is out, Government should have prepared a scheme which would guarantee the Fund. Unwillingly, perhaps, the Colony has embraced an undertaking that is going to tax its resources—voluntary and compulsory; but the War Memorial Fund cannot be allowed to lapse and fall short of its objectives because of that. There must be, not only a concerted drive for voluntary contributions between now and the end of 1947, but a plan worked out for raising money thereafter, ensuring that Hongkong's war memorial will be a fitting monument to those who died and suffered in the defence of this Colony.

STRIKE LATEST

Employees of the waterways workshop failed to report for duty today, the P.R.O. said, but their participation in the strike did not affect the Colony's water service. Meanwhile the Labour Officer continued setting up joint machinery for negotiations with the dockyard and "the way was open" for talks which could bring about a strike settlement.

SHOWING TO-DAY **KINGS** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

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in **TECHNICOLOR** A DANGEROUS WOMAN... DESPERATE MEN... defying bullets and noose for love and loot!

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CENTRAL: AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

Their's not to make reply,
Their's not to reason why,
Their's but to do and die;
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

—Tennyson.

WHILE THE THUNDER OF THEIR HOOF-BEATS STILL RINGS ROUND THE WORLD—THE LIGHT BRIGADE CHARGES AGAIN!

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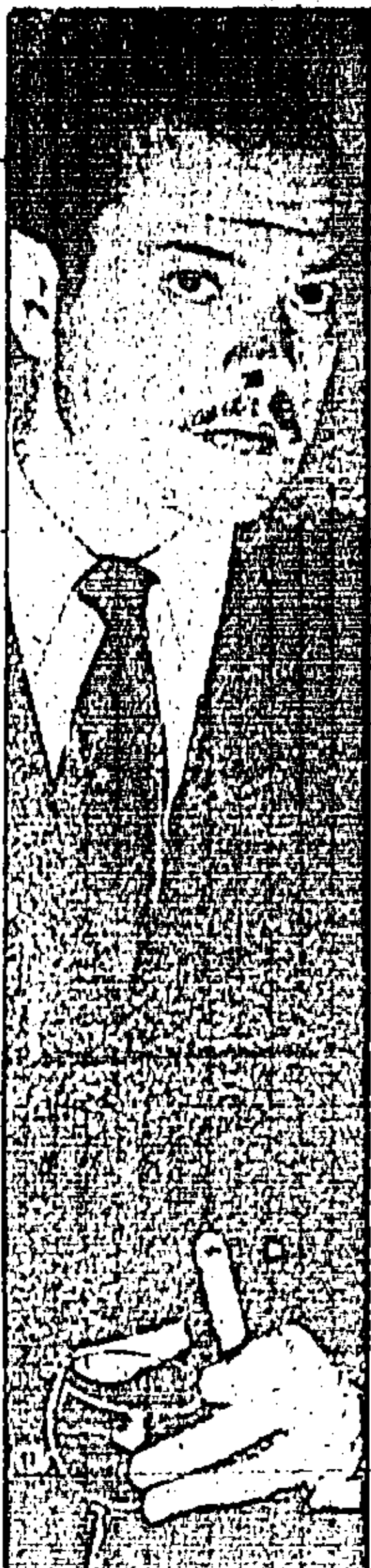
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ORSON WELLES says

I Tried... But Hollywood Has Me Licked

By DAVID LEWIN

LONDON. ORSON, WELLES, actor, producer, director, flew into London from Hollywood wearing a blue serge suit, and carrying a big problem. The man who has just finished shooting "Macbeth" in 21 days (for £175,000) came here to talk over a film in Britain with Sir Alexander Korda.

"In America I think I am almost through," he told me as we drove from the airport to his hotel. "I don't think along the same lines as they do—and that's about all there is to it."

"After Citizen Kane I thought I could fight Hollywood on their ground. I lost. It took me seven more years before they would let me make the film I wanted to make. 'Macbeth' is the result. It will be pure tragedy, with no relief. The film chiefs may not like it."

"That is my problem. I think I shall stay in Hollywood until they throw me out. Maybe after another two pictures. They have a machine. I cannot break it."

HE'S A FAST TALKER

Orson Welles looked out over Hyde Park. It was quiet and peaceful. "I like it this way," he said.

He talks fast and confidently. And then he pauses and stares into space, his hands run through his untidy hair and he bursts into speech again. When he laughs he throws himself into a guffaw.

Welles is worried about the reception which his wife, Rita Hayworth, got here. "We're separated," he said. "But I still think she is grand." Then he turned to me and asked: "Is she still here? I'd like to see her."

I told him she had gone back to Paris—and probably would not return. "That's tough. It's not really her fault. She closes right up when people ask her questions. She is too shy and timid when a crowd get round her. I fought it terribly difficult to get to know her. Even on the set she is shy—looks herself away in a corner and says nothing."

"Now she will probably stick to dancing—but I think she can act. I directed her film 'Lady From Shanghai' and she acts in that. It has all been a great pity."

DINNER TOPIC NO. 1

At nearly 250 words a minute Welles talked to me about films and film-makers. "Every dinner party in Hollywood now is devoted to one subject—British pictures," he said. "You have shaken them with ideas. Their machine is too old and too large to cope with them. Perhaps they will meet your challenge—but perhaps they are too fat to be stirred any more."

Welles became emphatic: "Your machine here is getting large. Don't let it kill your ideas too."

He changed the subject: "I must tell you about the time I introduced Marlene Dietrich to Greta Garbo," he said. "They had never met—those two great screen artists. I brought them together. While the world stood still they talked of small things. Then I drove Marlene home. There was a long pause. Marlene turned to me and said: 'You know, Garbo hasn't got such large feet!'"

Filming "Ivanhoe" In Colour

Most extensive Anglo-American film project yet planned will be that of "Ivanhoe," which RKO-Radio will film in Technicolor next summer in England in conjunction with J. Arthur Rank.

This multi-million dollar production will be based on "The Black Knight," a free adaptation of the Sir Walter Scott classic by Aeneas Mackenzie. A combined English and American all-star cast will be assembled for the major roles.

"Ivanhoe" has been translated into French, Spanish, German, Italian and other languages since it was first published in Edinburgh in 1819. It has sold continuously ever since and has been brought out in various editions, sets and text books by almost every big American and British publishing house and is required reading in schools and universities in America and the British Empire.

"Ivanhoe" is not the first joint RKO-Rank effort. Now nearing release is "So Well Remembered," which was filmed in England last summer with an Anglo-American cast headed by John Mills, Martha Scott, Patricia Roc, Trevor Howard and Richard Carlson.

MICKEY HAS OUTGROWN ANDY HARDY

Mickey Rooney, the one-time child actor, has finally outgrown "Andy Hardy" and is making a dive into mature dramatic roles.

In his latest picture, "Killer McCoy," he turns into a dangerous ring fighter, a top contender for the world's lightweight championship.

"This fighter isn't much like Andy Hardy," Mickey admitted. "He's more like a grown-up version of the kid I played with Spencer Tracy in 'Boys Town'."

Mickey's performance in that picture won him a special Academy Award, one of the many milestones in his life as an infant actor, child actor, juvenile actor and now full-fledged star.

The energetic actor started his career at age one by crawling out on a vaudeville stage to join his parents' act.

MILESTONE NO. 2

Milestone No. 2 came when at six he became the comic strip character Mickey McGuire on the screen.

Six years—and 78 pictures—later outgrew that name and became Mickey Rooney. In 1935 he signed with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. The contract has lasted half his life and resulted in 44 pictures, among them the Andy Hardy series that began in 1937.

Two years later his first big musical, "Babes in Arms," he teamed with Judy Garland, the girl whose picture he used to dunk in the inkwells at the studio school.

His third postwar picture, "Killer McCoy," has excited him as few of the other milestones have done. He worked out daily for a month before it started, training just as a world champion would for a title defence.

"My biggest trouble with the fight scenes," he observed, "is that the other players don't want to hit the star."

His years of acting have made Rooney a perfectionist. He insists that the blows he gets be the real thing.

UP AND COMING



YVONNE ROB is one of the newer faces around the 29th Century-Fox studio in Hollywood. The promising starlet was seen recently in "My Darling Clementine." The swimsuit she wears in this pose is a far cry from the frilly dance hall costumes of the last century which she wore in her film debut.

New Laurels For Maurice Chevalier

THE picture "Le Silence Est d'Or," produced by Rene Clair starring Maurice Chevalier, were given three top awards at the International Film Festival held at Locarno, Switzerland.

The awards followed by less than a month the overwhelming decision of the judges at the Brussels International Film Festival that "Le Silence Est d'Or" was the "best" picture shown there.

Voting at Locarno was conducted by newspapermen attending the festival. They chose "Le Silence Est d'Or" as the best picture shown, and credited Rene Clair as the best director and Maurice Chevalier as the best actor.

The picture is to be released in English-speaking countries under the title "Man About Town." A novel narration in English by Maurice Chevalier will accompany the English version; describing in detail the action taking place. It will be as though Chevalier is sitting in the audience with the moviegoer, explaining what is happening.

MICHAEL Redgrave and Leo Genn, British stars, and Raymond Massey, a Canadian, were selected to play the top male roles in RKO Radio's "Morning Becomes Electra" in preference to American actors, because in the opinion of Producer-Director Dudley Nichols they resemble New Englanders of the sixties more than do most American players.

"New Englanders of that day in and around Boston," said Nichols, "were direct descendants of English stock and very like Englishmen both in appearance and speech."

Nichols considered many American actors for the roles of General Mannon, his son Orin, and the Clipper captain Adam Brant, but turned them all down to give the parts respectively to Massey, Redgrave and Genn.

Of the American-born players, rejected for the coveted roles in Eugene O'Neill's post-Civil War drama of New England, Nichols said: "They are not eastern but midwestern types both in appearance and speech."

IN theory Hollywood is the movie centre of the world because of the good filming weather all the year round in California. It remained for the "Memory of Love" company to disprove the theory. Headed by Dana Andrews, Merle Oberon, Ethel Barrymore and Hoagy Carmichael, the company went to Lake Arrowhead for 30 hours of shooting exterior scenes, but instead had to devote 72 hours to them.

First a heavy fog blanketed the region, then an inch of snow fell, destroying the midsummer look needed for the story, then the fog returned. But the location did prove there are only two kinds of California weather—usual and unusual.

JOHN Wayne dreamily surveyed the mountains as he and Laraine Day were travelling by car to a location in the High Sierras for the picture "Tycoon."

"Be fun if I had my rifle and we scoured up a deer or a bear, wouldn't it?" he said wistfully.

Just then a bull rushed out of the underbrush and crashed headlong into the car. The occupants were startled but uninjured. The bull stared belligerently then slowly ambled away.

"That's what you get for wishful thinking," Laraine told Wayne.

THEATRE Directory

SHOWING TODAY

Queen's—Wake Up and Dream.
King's—Renegades.
Alhambra—Charge of the Light Brigade.
Central—Charge of the Light Brigade.
Lee—The Big Sleep.
NEXT CHANCE
Queen's—The Four Feathers.
Alhambra—Moonlight in Hawaii.
Central—Moonlight in Hawaii.

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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SPECIAL TIMES.
At 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

"TILL THE CLOUDS ROLL BY"

JOHN GARLAND · JUDY ALLYSON · ROBERT WALKER · MATTHEW GRAYSON · NEIL HUFFIN · LUCILLE BREMER · KENNA ROBERT · ANGELA LANSBURY · TONY MARTIN · VIRGINIA O'BRIEN

CHURCH NOTICE

GOSPEL HALL
Quddell Street

(Between the Bank of China and the National City Bank of New York)
Sunday 11 a.m. Breaking of Bread (for believers only).
Sunday 8 p.m. Gospel Meeting.
Tuesday 8 p.m. Bible Study.
Thursday 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.
All English speaking friends are welcome.

He was Mark Meehan, 46, who previously had been in perfect health.
He drove the hearse to the curb, then collapsed and was dead before friends reached him.

Undertaker Dies During Funeral

An undertaker died at the wheel of his hearse while on the way to the cemetery at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, recently.

Thinking Aloud



by
PAUL HOLT

EVERYBODY was saying how lightning in these lowering times is news of the royal engagement, and I began wondering—What is the measure of the influence of such an event upon us all?

Quite considerable. For example, the Marriage Bureau in Bond-street reports a great stimulant to business. Applications by new clients in search of a husband or wife are 60 per cent up since January 1946.

Women on the tender fringes of middle age, the close-to-forties, are in the great majority of applicants. Perhaps the news of happiness reminded them how close to the last chance they are getting.

In contrast, the men who apply are mostly successful young fellows nearer 25 than 30; clearly those who are now getting on so well in life that the thought of dies in the future appals them.

Neither sex seems to worry much about money in a partner. The women want a settled fellow over 40. The men a homebody. She has to have a good figure, but she doesn't have to be pretty.

Do not be misled by the number of people who, nowadays, go to a marriage mart for a mate. They really want to get married. They are hymen's shock troops, or Stakhanovites. The rest of us, still the majority, are but casual labourers in love's vineyard.

Illiteracy

A YOUNG man I know went into the Army straight from Eton a fortnight ago. His report of his first ten days in khaki includes this item—

Five out of the eight young men in his hut cannot read or write. He spent his spare time writing letters home for them.

If this should come as a shock to all the public-minded people who take it for granted that we in Britain have universal education it is best to put it down to the war. Father was in the Forces; mother was in the factory; son played hooky from school.

A hidden wound at Hitler's hand.

Cookery, 1947

MY wife bought 2lb. of whale steak at 2s. 6d. a lb. And there it lay upon the kitchen table. Frozen, it looked like driftwood. Thawed, it assumed the smooth and shiny shapelessness of red liver. It lay there mute, awaiting its fate.

Now there followed these unnerving events. My wife began to make telephone calls—

1 Advice from Gwendolyn: "Why don't you put it in a dish in father, deep fat, smoother it in onions, mushrooms, herbs?" (I went back to the kitchen. The whale steak lay there passive. A little sulky, I thought).

2 Advice from Mary: "Oh brace it, my dear."

3 Advice from Jean: "How wonderful. Curry it, darling. Stain your barley with turmeric, then flavour with coriander seed and just a squeeze of lemon juice. Add to your curry, let me see, ... cullinabs, chopped onions, chives, mace. Now serve it with chutney, chopped raw onions and tomatoes, pickled cucumbers, of course."

4 Advice from Jean: "How wonderful. Curry it, darling. Stain your barley with turmeric, then flavour with coriander seed and just a squeeze of lemon juice. Add to your curry, let me see, ... cullinabs, chopped onions, chives, mace. Now serve it with chutney, chopped raw onions and tomatoes, pickled cucumbers, of course."

5 Helen, an American friend, suggested a whaleburger. In the kitchen, I took charge. I am a good foreman. I ordered sauce bearnaise. This turned out to be a battle between the week's egg ration, some tarragon vinegar, some curdling and some lumping. I ordered a pile of golden-browned potatoes, steamed marrow and new potatoes simmered with mint.

At last I approached the whale steak. I thought one little eye winked at me, but I thrust it under the grill just the same. While it was grilling I opened a bottle of claret. It was all a lovely sight on the table.

But the whale steak won. It tasted of exactly nothing.

Musical check

AT the Promenade Concerts this season they are feeding the queues with hot and cold snacks, and the bars of the Albert Hall have been repainted pink and hung in puce.

This nourishment of gorge and eye is both inspiring and civilising, but it is not enough. A study of the programmes reveals not one major new work by a living British composer. There is an obnoxious concerto and suchlike frivolity, but no new symphony.

Inquire the reason and you are told that the great ones are writing for the films.

Very well, then. Compete with the films. Let the B.B.C. commission Mr. Walton and his fellows to write for the concert hall. The B.B.C. has an excellent excuse this autumn when the corporation becomes a quarter of a century old. It should become a leading patron as well as a persistent purveyor of music of all sorts and kinds. Preferably good.

Hard on Rita

DON'T you think we have been a little hard on Miss Rita Hayworth? The charge against her is that she looked tired and hadn't got much conversation. But since everybody I heard insisted on talking to the poor mite in a hushed and holy whisper, she clearly thought it only polite to whisper back.

Nor is it fair to expect a young woman whose world fame has come from a healthy and good-tempered animalism to appear socially as a cross between Mme. Recamier and Beatrice Lillie.

Miss Hayworth has other things to offer, I'm sure.

Animal kingdom

THE number of dogs to be maintained at the famous St Bernard Pass in the Swiss Alps is to be severely reduced. And what will the comic artists do now, poor things?

A man was fined £1 for cruelty to dogs. It is in a way pity that dogs don't know the boundless benefits of English law.

Since a raven was mysteriously murdered at the Tower of London 200 men of the 3rd Company of the 2nd Battalion Irish Guards have been detained to follow the remaining five ravens around.

Out of 3,160 valuable homing pigeons released at Bordeaux and

Nantes fewer than 40 reached Britain. Well, would you come home?

After 17 years together at Canon's Park, Middlesex, a cob (male swan) turned on his mate and chased her away from their five cygnets. She probably kept on nagging him about their future.

Two snags here

IT is reported that Mr Herbert Morrison plans to revive the old war-time Ministry of Information.

He is going to run into two big snags here. First, it seems to me to be uneconomical to pour out stuff about the Government's doings if nobody has the paper to print what you pour. Secondly it will take a genius to decide when propagandising the Government ceases and where propagandising Socialism begins.

And it would be wrong, you will agree, to take out of public money what should come from party funds.

Honeymoon

MR. AND MRS. WALFORD are spending their honeymoon in Weston-super-Mare. The bride's travelling dress was an ice-blue coat over him, and thinking, somewhat opti—a grey figured silk dress—(From a Yorkshire newspaper).

He got off lightly at that.

And no charity

BY St James's in clubland a military band was playing at lunch-time. From the Ministries and offices the typists and secretaries came skittering to their teashops, heard the marching music, and began to run, looking for the parade. When they reached Pall Mall they found it. Five ex-Service men were walking slowly in the gutter, playing their instruments.

In disgust the typists slowed down, turned away.

Lula-lula-lay

SEVERAL young matrons were delighted early this summer to find that one of their friends was perfect with children. More and more brought their own little darlings for her to mind. They were always as good as gold. At last curiosity overcame one young matron and she had to ask this paragon how she did it.

"Oh, it's quite simple, really. Confidentially, and if you won't let a soul, I treat them all like drunks."

DAB... AND FLOUNDER

by Walter



Let's go on the pier...

BETWEEN now and Sunday night, if it's fine, a couple of million people at the seaside will go for a walk on the pier. This is an old British custom, that's worth looking into. So I've been doing some pier prom-nading myself.

The earliest pier was probably an old log in the mud that somebody used for reaching his dug-out canoe, and the first promenaders were the people who walked along the log to look at the canoe, because boats, you may have noticed, are like men at work—you can stand and look at them for hours.

Pier promenaders were eman-its fun finding out... by **BERNARD WICKSTEED**



In the golden pier age that followed they were built in dozens all round the coast. Royalty still regarded them with suspicion, but an earl opened Hastings pier in 1872, and said as he did so: "This is a peerless pier, a pier without a peer, unless that peer be the humble individual who is addressing you now." (Loud cheers).

The longest pier in Britain is at Southend. The length is 2,360 yards, or 1 mile 2 furlongs 160 yards. Fifty years ago it was claimed as the longest in Europe. In 1946 the official guidebook to Southend called it the longest in the British Empire, and now, I see, in the 1947 edition, that it's the longest in the world.

I've never heard of a longer one in America, but I bet they'll produce one now they've been challenged.

H.M.S. Leigh

SOUTHEAST pier is one of those to which I went recently. The Navy took it over during the war and called it HMS Leigh. It's where convoys to and from the Port of London used to assemble and disperse. Altogether 88,997 ships in 3,367 convoys met there.

Now it has been handed back to the Southend Corporation, who still run it rather like a battleship. You have to look closely at the piermaster's buttons to tell he's not a captain R.N. The staff work in watches and talk about going ashore.

There are 230 men and women in the "crew." They include plumbers, painters, blacksmiths, carpenters, engine drivers, electricians, waitresses, a sign-writer and a diver.

The pier also has its own private dredger to keep the shipping berths clear. The sand it drags up is dumped on the beach for children to play with.

Last summer 1,784,000 people paid 3d. each to go on the pier and 288,000 of them paid a

the whole pier will collapse and fall in the sea.

They are called shipworms and, if you remember, Mr Chapman Pincher told us once they were about the only living creature that can digest wood.

They'll eat through a pile of anything from 25 to 50 years, according to the kind of wood.

The part of the pier they like eating most is the bit between high and low water marks, and the kind of wood they like least is greenheart (also used in fishing rods).

Greenheart comes from Brazil, and the cost of an average sized pile suitable for a pier is £50. Pitch pine from Russia is cheaper, but the worms eat it quicker.

Two-ton hammer

MR. GOSS is repairing his pier with concrete piles. These run out at about £10 each and are indestructible, but they are more tricky to drive.

Driving a pile in the mud is like hammering a nail in the wall—only on a bigger scale. The hammer Mr. Goss uses on Walton pier weighs two tons.

At first the pile goes in about two inches, at each blow but towards the end it takes eight blows to drive it an inch.

Other worries besetting pier owners are shingle and ships. The shingle wears away the base of the piles and ships get lost in the fog and run into them.

Mr. Goss reckons it's going to cost £100,000 to get Walton pier as he wants it and it will pay for itself in pennies.

How do you collect enough pennies to pay for a pier? One way is to do it with automatic machines, roundabouts, dodgem cars and all the other fun of the fair. On Walton pier you'll find nearly 200 ways of using a penny, from riding a humpty-dumpty bicycle to seeing what the butter saw.

The economics of the penny-in-the-slot machine are fascinating. A juke box costs about £400 so quite apart from overheads you have to make it play 96,000 tunes at a penny a time to get your money back. In America it's 2½ times easier because they use nickels there and a nickel is worth 2½d.

The robot

THERE's the machine with four robot-like hands that grab at prizes on a revolving table. It takes nine electric motors of 1-50th h.p. each to work the thing. Each of the four hands needs one motor to turn it round and another to work the forefinger and thumb.

The ninth motor turns the table with the prizes. Finding prizes is a problem these days. Rubber balls that were three pence before the war are now 10d, and penny whistles are 6d.

One of the biggest money-makers of the penny-in-the-slot business is the weighing machine. Mr Goss has hundreds of weighing machines in straight parts of the country and he keeps spitting about them.

January is the off season when few people weigh themselves. After that the figures creep up month by month until by August a million people a week are weighing themselves on automatic machines.

I'm told that piers are also places where young men and women get acquainted with each other, but as an old married man that's a subject I wouldn't know about.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I must be a sight today—the nail polish cracking on both my big toes!"

NEW YORK ROUND-UP



Doggy horoscopes

NEW YORK.—When you're choosing a dog in this city, you can now get its horoscope from a Canine Astrologer.

The idea is, you'll know what you're getting. For instance, according to one reader of dog stars, a puppy born under Capricorn (December 21-January 20) has a weakness for the opposite sex.

Libra dogs (September 23-October 23) are apt to be gourmands and get fat.

But happy is the dog born under Pisces (February 19-March 21). "A dog whelped under this sign," reads the chart, "has a sunny personality and strong intellect, and is the ideal house pet and can live harmoniously with cats."

That much at least is true because I myself am a Pisces.

Alas for Lassie!

LASSIE, collie dog film star, has gone into radio and down in the public estimation. She's boosting a dog food in a commercial plug.

When the announcer—is heard offering her a fillet-mignon (three dollars at the best eating-houses), Lassie remains silent.

But when he offers her Red Heart Dog Food she becomes ecstatic and barks "Woof! Woof!" in a rich, cultured, doggy tone.

Two wools are picked up by a special mike which fits Lassie like a dog collar.

It's cheap stuff for an ex-film star; but she's still the pride of M.G.M., which first presented her as a male actor. (But you know how Hollywood is).

Bernie's bar

YOU can drink a toast to Berniborough any time at El Boracho restaurant, on East Fifty-fifth Street, owned by A. O. Romano's old friend, Nicky Quatrone.

To the talking myna which stands over the bar has been added a huge photograph of the former Australian champion—a souvenir from Romano to Nicky, suitably autographed.

A sober horse

AN argument between a man and a horse about which was drunk has ended with a horse-laugh against the man.

It began when Mr. H. V. Seoley, of Joplin, Missouri (the State Truman comes from), was taken from the back of a horse and booked on a charge of "drunken driving."

Seoley said the horse was drunk; he was "sober." He said, he had given the horse some beer to quench its thirst. The horse's rolling gait thereafter made him wobble in the saddle, he explained.

The magistrate sent Seoley to a cell for 24 hours and the horse, apparently sober, was led to pasture and water.

Unfair to men

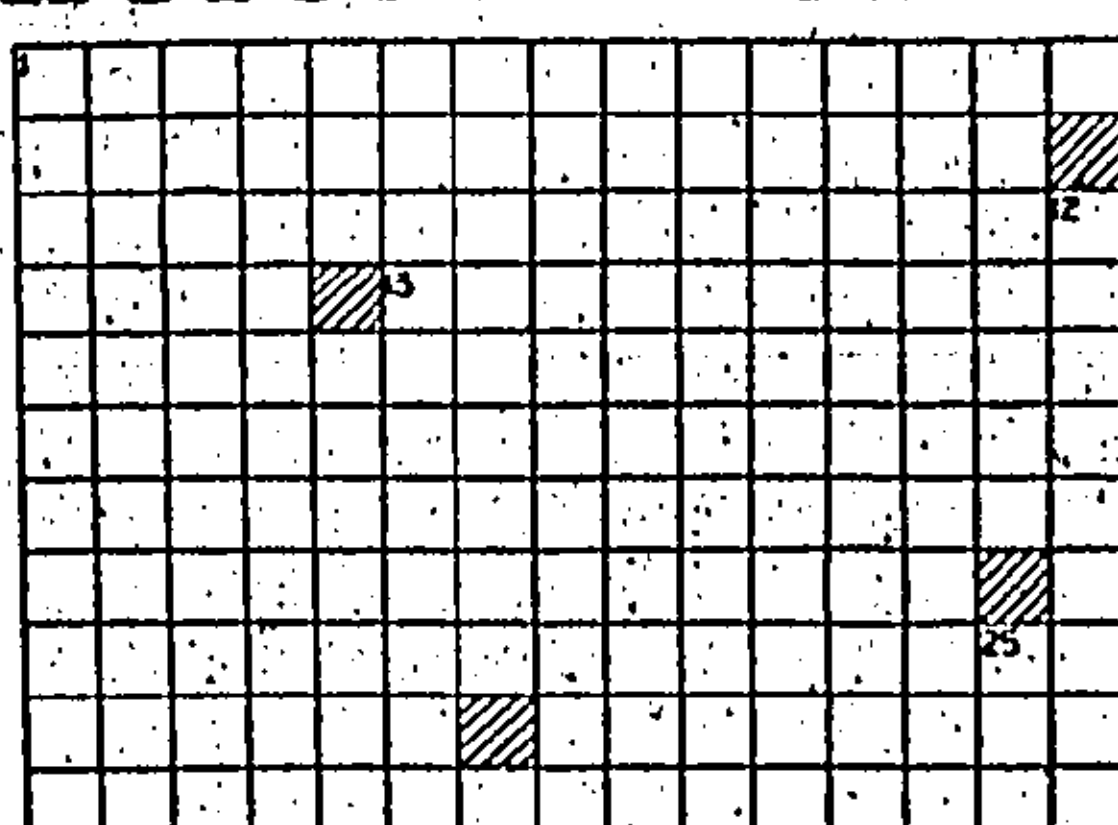
SOME cute female wiles are being revealed through beauty culture sessions on New York radio stations. This bit, for instance: "Carole Landis puts perfume in the crook of her elbow. The perfume waits up to her nose when she's sitting. When she's dancing, an ecent arm rests on the man's shoulder and makes him defenceless."

Who would want to argue, anyhow? The announcer added this thoughtful little piece: "If you've been wearing a greasy face for the winter, change to a light face now."

Skeleton Crossword

CLUE ANSWERS

1. No, not a property of things may, or else, here.
2. This fortune-teller should have no difficulty, or else, here.
3. The cat to it a few hundred.
4. A v-a-i-n. It is a word who comes to stay.
5. This is a hold-up of a day about the diamond.
6. Led back away from an American state.
7. If you know them, you're not likely to get tied up. Make use and get your share of love.
8. A boy who gets half a mile in a day.
9. This might make a barefaced lie difficult.
10. "A direction" offered by a bookie.
11. A weight is certain to involve a hair.
12. Great us another way.
13. These famous rocks seem almost unimpressive.
14. It's not quite pleasant.
15. CLUES TOWN.
16. Frequent friction industrially causes it internationally.
17. A foreigner ceases to be extra-ordinarily, presumably, when he's this.
18. Beliefs without number.
19. About for a boat.
20. Puppets make one master it.
21. What the bishop rules you observe.
22. Garland for a small fellow?
23. Demonstrate once more by way of course?
24. May be of average interest to a cricket enthusiast.
25. What's left may be put to dire use.
26. He falls short of a well-known Conservative.
27. Highwayman's first name?
28. Our neighbours rising in a great lake.
29. Dry.
30. Seiden number.
31. Follows a hit on the stage or on-the-ground.

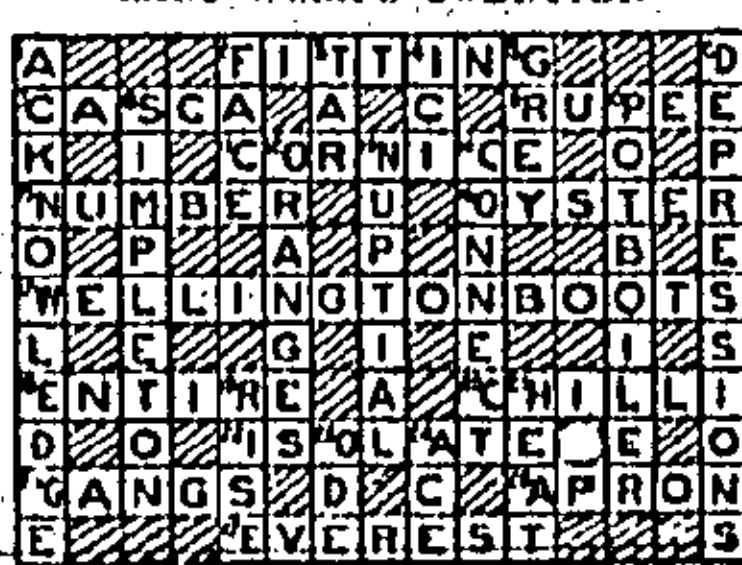


IN the Skeleton-Crossword the black squares and clue numbers have to be filled in as well as the words. Four black squares and four clue numbers have been inserted to give you a start.

The black squares form a symmetrical pattern; that is, the two sides of the puzzle balance each other and the top half is a reflection of the bottom half. You can fill in twelve more black squares at once to correspond with those already given.

No words of fewer than three letters are used, so 13 Across must be a five-letter word and 25 Down a three-letter word. 13 Across is the fifth clue Across. It must be balanced in the bottom half of the puzzle by 25 Across, the fifth clue from the end. Meanwhile in this way you can complete the puzzle as you solve the clues.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION



EVERY SATURDAY

WOMANSENSE

FULL-PAGE FEATURE

Britain Guards Infant Welfare

By Kathleen Courlander

BRITAIN'S young men and women owe much of their good health to the Government care which precedes their birth and continues after they have left school.

Maternity and infant welfare play an important part in the programme of social services. It is interesting to recall that the movement owed its inception to voluntary workers who laboured bravely in many districts.

Then came World War I, and in 1916 the passing by the Government of the Notification of Births (Extension) Act made it compulsory to notify any birth to the local Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of its occurrence. This enabled a regular system of home visiting to be established.

In 1918 came the important Maternity and Child Welfare Act, which empowered Local Authorities to provide ante- and post-natal clinics, maternity homes or beds in the maternity wards of general hospitals as well as convalescent homes for mothers and infant welfare centres. The services of consultant obstetricians were available either at home or in hospital while it was laid down that the fees of midwives attending patients in their own homes might be met partially or wholly from public funds, so that no woman need be without expert assistance and care.

HEALTH VISITORS

A specially appointed, and often specially trained staff is employed either by local authorities or by voluntary associations to undertake health visiting. Their functions are to supervise the health of the expectant or nursing mother, to give instruction in infant hygiene and to advise on the care of treatment up to the age of five years, including foster children placed out for reward. By the end of 1938 the total number of health visitors in England and Wales was approximately one health visitor for every 100 babies born.

Ante-natal care is provided either by general doctors, by midwives at clinics or by hospitals in rural districts. Where regular visits to a clinic or hospital are impracticable for the expectant mother, care is given by general practitioners, and where the mothers are unable to pay the doctor's fees these are paid wholly or partly by local authorities.

Ante-natal clinics are used either for consultative purposes or for routine examinations plus educational and social purposes. By the end of 1938 there were 1,790 clinics in England and Wales, of which 1,503 were provided by local authorities and they were attended by 384,805 women during the year. In the same year 36,055 women were admitted to the 93 maternity hospitals and homes run in England and Wales by local councils. In addition there were 100,055 women admitted to 377 other local authority institutions with maternity wards and 60,000 women were admitted to 132 institutions belonging to voluntary associations but which were subsidised by local councils. Another 17,981 were sent to private maternity homes and other institutions at the public expense.

MIDWIVES

In Britain, since 1907, the midwifery profession has been regulated by legislation, which culminated in the Midwives Act of 1936. Every woman who calls herself a midwife must now be certified by the Central Midwives Board.

Supervision of the care of an infant during the first 14 days of its life is usually undertaken by doctor or midwife. Further advice is available from either the Health Visitor or by taking the child to an infant welfare centre staffed by health visitors and experienced medical officers, where treatment for minor ailments is given.

These centres also provide milk and other foods either at reduced prices or free to mothers who cannot afford to pay. Children may attend up to the age of five. By the end of 1938 attendances had reached over 10,000,000.

Provision for the welfare of healthy children has been made at hospitals, homes and residential nurseries, day nurseries, nursery schools and at child guidance clinics.

Every encouragement is made to unmarried mothers to use these social services and as a result within 22 years the infant mortality of illegitimate children dropped by nearly half.

SCHOOL CLINICS

State participation in the care of the health of schoolchildren began in 1905 and regular medical inspection was provided for a year later. By an Act of 1945 local education authorities were given the duty of inspecting children in public elementary schools three times during their school life—on entry, at eight plus and at 12 plus.

School clinics are provided at which minor ailments are treated by school nurses and doctors; provision has been made for the treatment of defects of eyes, teeth, tonsils and adenoids. Arrangement has been made by school authorities for the treatment of children in local hospitals when they suffer from certain diseases or require special treatment.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

In order to bring the child to healthy manhood, or womanhood, extensive progress has been made in the provision of physical training, both at school and after school years. In all secondary schools it is now expected that gymnasiums shall be provided and trained organisers of physical exercises are employed. Several training colleges are recognised by the Ministry of Education where those who wish to become physical training instructors can learn their work.

The Central Council of Physical Recreation was founded in 1935 to work in the post-school field and in addition to conducting propaganda, it organises holiday courses in all branches of physical recreation, including camping.

During World War II, Britain's Research Board for the Correlation of Medical Science and Physical Education was set up. It aims to establish still more firmly the position of physical education in the educational service, and to increase its contribution to the progress of the public health service. The Board consists of representatives of organisations and individuals concerned with the achievement and maintenance of health drawn from educational, medical, industrial, Service and Government circles.

WHITE IS ROMANTIC



White evening dresses always draw attention—and they're especially suitable for Hongkong nights. Two new styles are modelled above by RKO Radio stars.

At left, Susan Hayward in an alluring hip-draped crepe dress that features front fullness in the skirt, a cinched doll-waist, and discreet, straight neckline. Double straps are an innovation.

An unusual, dinner-under-the-stars type of dress is worn by Virginia Huston. Of white starcated pique, the gown has short sleeves and a close bodice with embroidered open work.

SCOTTISH MEAL SUGGESTED BY TWO HONGKONG SCOTS

By DIXIE TAYLOR

Menus which reflect the food customs of a people or a section of a country fascinate the homemaker who takes keen interest in her job. She is always on the lookout for new ideas and flavours to enliven the meals she serves her family and guests, and she picks up suggestion from acquaintances of other backgrounds.

With its diverse population, Hongkong is a fruitful hunting ground for new tricks in cookery. Not all women are willing to share their pet recipes, of course, but the majority get keen enjoyment out of exchange of ideas.

Thanks to two Colony residents who come from Scotland, the Telegraph brings you today a Scottish dinner menu. The contributors are Mrs. James Fotheringham, whose home is Glasgow, and Mrs. Walter Grant, who comes from Stirling.

Dinner Menu

Here is the menu, adapted to the Colony's climate and to our food supply, which at the moment is much more ample than that in Scotland:

Barley broth
Potted hock
Creamed potatoes
Green peas
Apple dumplings with custard.

Methods of making barley broth differ but, the Scots say, the soup always should be fairly thick—not like the watery product served in too many restaurants and hotels.

Our recipe calls for two pounds of neck mutton which is placed in two quarts of cold water, brought to a boil, and simmered about three hours. This should be done the day before the broth is served. Allow the stock to cool overnight and skim off the fat in the morning.

Return the soup to the fire one hour before serving and add a half cup of pearl barley. Chop a small onion, a carrot, and a white turnip into small pieces and stir in immediately. Cut up a leek and medium sized potato and add 20 minutes before dinner. One ten-

spoon of sugar and chopped parsley should be stirred in two minutes before the broth is taken to the table.

The recipe serves four to six persons. If desired, shredded cabbage may be added, allowing 10 minutes for it to cook.

Potted Hock

Potted hock is a jellied meat ideally fitted to warm weather. To serve eight people, buy three pounds of hock and have the bones broken so the marrow will come out. Put in a sauce pan and nearly cover with cold water. Bring to a boil and simmer three to four hours. Mince the meat, most of which has fallen off the bones by this time. Strain the stock and add the minced meat to the liquid. Add salt and pepper to taste, and boil 10 minutes. Pour into a mould to cool.

Creamed potatoes are known in many kitchens as mashed or whipped potatoes. The Scots, like most good cooks, add butter and milk to the boiled potatoes and beat until the mixture is light and creamy.

An attractive way of serving the potted hock is to put it in the centre of a large platter and surround it first with a ring of potatoes and then with the green peas, which have been drained.

Apple Dumplings

After a cold meat, warm apple dumplings strike a harmonious note. Peel and core the apples. Make a light pastry, roll out thinly on a floured board, and cut into circles to fit the fruit. Place an apple in the centre of each piece of pastry and fill the core with a mixture of golden syrup and raisins or brown sugar and mince, flavoured with cinnamon if desired. Bring the pastry up around the fruit, pinching off the "extra" if you have allowed too much.

Place in a greased baking dish, add a little water, and bake in a moderate oven 35 to 45 minutes. Serve with slightly warm custard.

An added wrinkle is to sprinkle the apples with a bit of sugar 10 minutes before removing from the oven. The sugar will crystallise and add to the crustiness of the browned pastry.

DRESSES Without DOLLARS

Paris—Even the less well-known French artists and movie "starlets" can afford to be dressed by the top fashion houses in Paris—because it costs them nothing.

It is to the mutual advantage of both artists and themselves, fashion houses reckon, if their beautiful gowns are shown off in public.

So each season, the biggest fashion designers ring the theatrical agents and impresarios of Paris, and get from them a list of artists who will be leaving for foreign tours, or playing in Paris during the season.

To all these artists, invitations are issued to attend the "collections."

An artist goes. She makes a list of the gowns she is most interested in at each collection. When she has decided the fashion house whose clothes she would really like to appear in, she rings up and arranges to go back to sign the "publicity contract."

One Contract Allowed

This contract can be signed with only one fashion house for the duration of an entire tour.

It provides several clauses, chief of which is that the artist's programme will always bear the words "dressed by—so and so—" (the name of the house).

The artist also agrees that she will wear no circumstances that she will wear the clothes she is given, and that she will wear the clothes for any public functions or diplomatic receptions abroad; that she undertakes not to allow anyone to copy the designs of the clothes.

There is no clause providing for payment or damages, should the artist spoil the clothes. But this is mostly because once a fashion house has "lent out" its clothes, it doesn't plan to sell them at very high prices.

Fabienne Jacquot, young and beautiful French concert pianist, is just beginning to make her name. In the ordinary way, she could never afford to dress at houses like Molynex, Schiaparelli, Lucien Lelong, Nina Ricci and Madeleine Gervy. As it is, she can "borrow" clothes from all these houses.

Artist Selects Gowns

"Sometimes they even let me keep them," Fabienne said. "What dresses she returns are sold off at bargain prices later in the season."

Fabienne has her eye on clothes by Nina Ricci for when she signs another "publicity contract."

At a showing of Nina Ricci clothes, she noted down six or eight outfits, which, she wanted to buy. They would cost her a minor fortune. As it is, she will probably be wearing them in the near future—for nothing.

"Jour d'été" (summer's day), a lovely white and mauve linen outfit would cost her 38,000 francs for the dress and 40,000 francs for the coat. This totals about HK\$2,000.

Other dresses and costumes she chose range in the same prices.

"On the grass" is a pale-green jacket striped in zig-zag pattern and worn over a white knitted pleated skirt.

"Plénitude" is a good town costume, and "Belle Amour" is a pale mauve evening gown with pink lame shoulder wings, high waist yoke and fitted bust.

A rich pink corduroy evening coat, heavily beaded in white fox fur, which forms sleeves in front and a cape at the back, can be worn with the latter.

These clothes, if Fabienne decided to take them, will be fitted to her size, altered and arranged for nothing. If she doesn't like the colour of one dress, but admires the design, it might even be remade for her in new material with the old lines.

Lightly jotting down the names of all these gowns, Fabienne didn't even ask the prices.

Yet a Paris socialite would have to spend an aggregate of HK\$25,000 to get the same wardrobe.—United Press.

EXERCISE WILL KEEP YOU FIT

By Prunella Stack

(Lady David Douglas-Hamilton, Director of the Women's League of Health and Beauty)

"How much exercise should I take and how often?" This question is frequently asked. The answer is difficult to give in specific terms, for it depends much on the individual.

There is no doubt that some people require more exercise than others. The wiry, athletic type will find it much harder to settle down to a sedentary existence than the more phlegmatic sort of person who automatically prefers an armchair to the out-of-doors. But everyone, without exception, should take some exercise each day, and the amount and type can only be determined when considerations of environment and opportunity are taken into account.

The natural forms of exercise are still the best. Walking over open country, climbing hills, riding, swimming—these are the activities that bring most joy and health and that benefit us to the full. Unfortunately, they are outside the scope of many who live in crowded cities. Exercise, for them, like many other forms of amusement, must be "potted" and must be designed to produce the maximum result in the minimum time. Hence the popularity of a game like squash, which crowds a lot of effective exercise into a comparatively short space of time. For many people, however, the game is too strenuous; also too difficult to learn and to find opportunities to play.

What, then, is the best answer to the problem for the average work-



ing man or woman? First, one must become exercise-conscious. But the reaction of many women to the question of taking exercise is often "I'm always too tired." Or even, in extreme cases, "Whenever I feel like taking exercise I lie down and rest quietly until the feeling has passed away!" Such an attitude of mind fails to appreciate the difference between tiring and stimulating exercise. There is, in fact, a world of difference.

At the end of the day one can feel quite exhausted and completely disinclined for any further movement. But once shaken off this lethargy and take a short sharp walk, attend an evening exercise class, or even roll up the carpet, turn on the gramophone and try some exercises at home—what a different result!

Exercise thus practised, voluntarily for pleasure, becomes exhilarating. It stimulates the mind. The day's worries fall away and the outlook changes. Irritations are seen in proportion and no longer seem overwhelming, while the blood, coursing through the veins, invigorates the body and gives it new life.

And here, for any woman who cannot attend evening classes but would like to experience the effect, is an invigorating exercise to practice at home.

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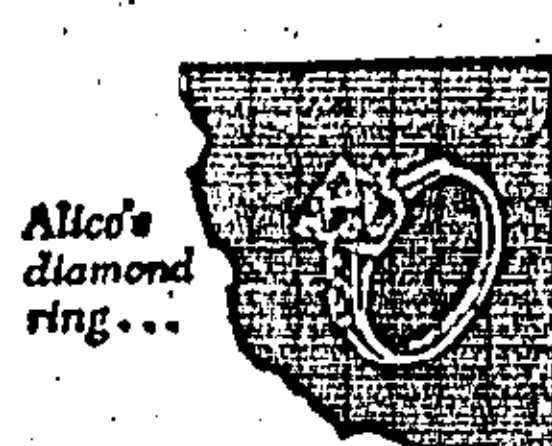
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Colour Pictures

On Glass

A new kind of glass, which permanently prints pictures in color inside of glass goblets, dishes, windows, or picture-frames, is on the market. The glass acts like photographic printing paper. Photo images can be reproduced perfectly—sometimes with a three-dimensional effect—in two simple steps through the use of sunlight and heat. Since the pictures can be made to run all the way through the glass they are safe from scratching or wear.

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WEATHER USED TO WAGE WAR

German U-boats operating in the North Atlantic depended throughout the war on isolated weather stations manned by a few scientists or technicians especially trained for that job.

The Germans, at one time or another, established at least 13 and perhaps many more of these weather stations, Dr Brian Roberts, of the Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge, told the United Press in an interview. All were in the Arctic or sub-Arctic.

By a compilation of intelligence reports and through investigations of the Institute, Dr Roberts definitely located the 13.

"But this list is probably incomplete," he said. "We are getting in more information all the time."

One of the most unusual of these stations was the "weathership" Sachsen, which throughout 1940 lurked at sea between Iceland and Greenland, broadcasting weather instructions to submarines preying on North Atlantic shipping.

"It's remarkable how long that ship operated," said Dr Roberts. "But of course that was before the days of convoy escort carriers."

Aerial reconnaissance put an end to such voyages. But, besides the floating stations, the Germans established at least 12 land stations, and maintained some of them until the end of the war.

Four of them were on Greenland. The earliest known was built at Sabine Island, at about 20 degrees West and 75 degrees North, on Greenland's east coast. The Sabine Island station was operated from 1942 to 1943, when it was "liquidated" by an American patrol.

Promptly the Germans established another, this time on Shannon Island, a few miles to the north of Sabine Island. This station was separated from 1943 to 1944, when it, too, was wiped out. The Germans then established a third station off Denmark's Havn in September 1944, and a fourth at Havn itself in October of the same year.

Meanwhile, they had been operating others. When the war began they founded a small station at tiny, isolated Jan Mayen Island, between Greenland and Norway, at about eight degrees West 71 degrees North. This is the island an Oxford group left cosmic ray recorders on before the war. An expedition left England last month to recover them.

The German station on Jan Mayen operated in 1939 and 1940, when it was taken care of by a British patrol.

Another weather station was founded at Bear Island, between North Cape and Spitzbergen, and operated in 1939 and 1940.

Four stations were operated at different times on Spitzbergen itself. One, at Krossfjord, was in use from 1941 to 1943. A second and third at Rinsdrievy and Ripsfjord respectively, were used in 1943 and 1944. A fourth, at Stormbukta, was set up in 1944 and used until the end of the war.

The persistent Germans went back to Bear Island in 1944 and re-established the station, maintaining it until well into 1945.

At Infinitesimal Hope, or Sea Horse Island, 25 degrees East 76 degrees North, they set up a station which lasted for two years, from 1943 until the end of the war. They had also built a station on Russian territory, on Alexandra Land, southwest of the tip of the Franz Josef archipelago. Weather experts worked here from 1943 to 1944.

"Most of the Germans who manned these stations were experienced Arctic explorers, well known to British Arctic experts," Dr Roberts said. "It was sort of a meeting of old acquaintances when they were caught, because our Polar specialists out after them."

"I should like to emphasize, however, that our list is still far from complete. It will be published by the Institute when we have assembled all the data."—United Press.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

"TOUTS who used their society associations to inspire confidence," is one description given of the agents of the currency rings. It sounds like the old days when there was always a foreign nobleman or two on a pleasure cruise.

He lost a little money at cards so pleasantly that when he won a little more (so apologetically), he was asked to spend a fortnight at the Manor, where he soaked one and all good and proper. The currency louts pick out a trusting little lady, and one says to the other, in her hearing: "Only the other day, the Prince said to me, Baron, you are dead right." Or "Oh, the Duchess is as straight as a die. I'd lend her a thousand without security."

Not quite genuine

AS the woman said when she got lost from her touring party and was offered assistance by a glossy-haired young man in the park court: "My dear, I knew he wasn't a real Viscount when he picked his car with a match and no apology to me."

Music and drink

TWO men staggering under the weight of a trombone made the Customs officials suspicious. "Play us a bar or two," said an official. "We are only amateurs," said the taller of the two men. "Never mind."

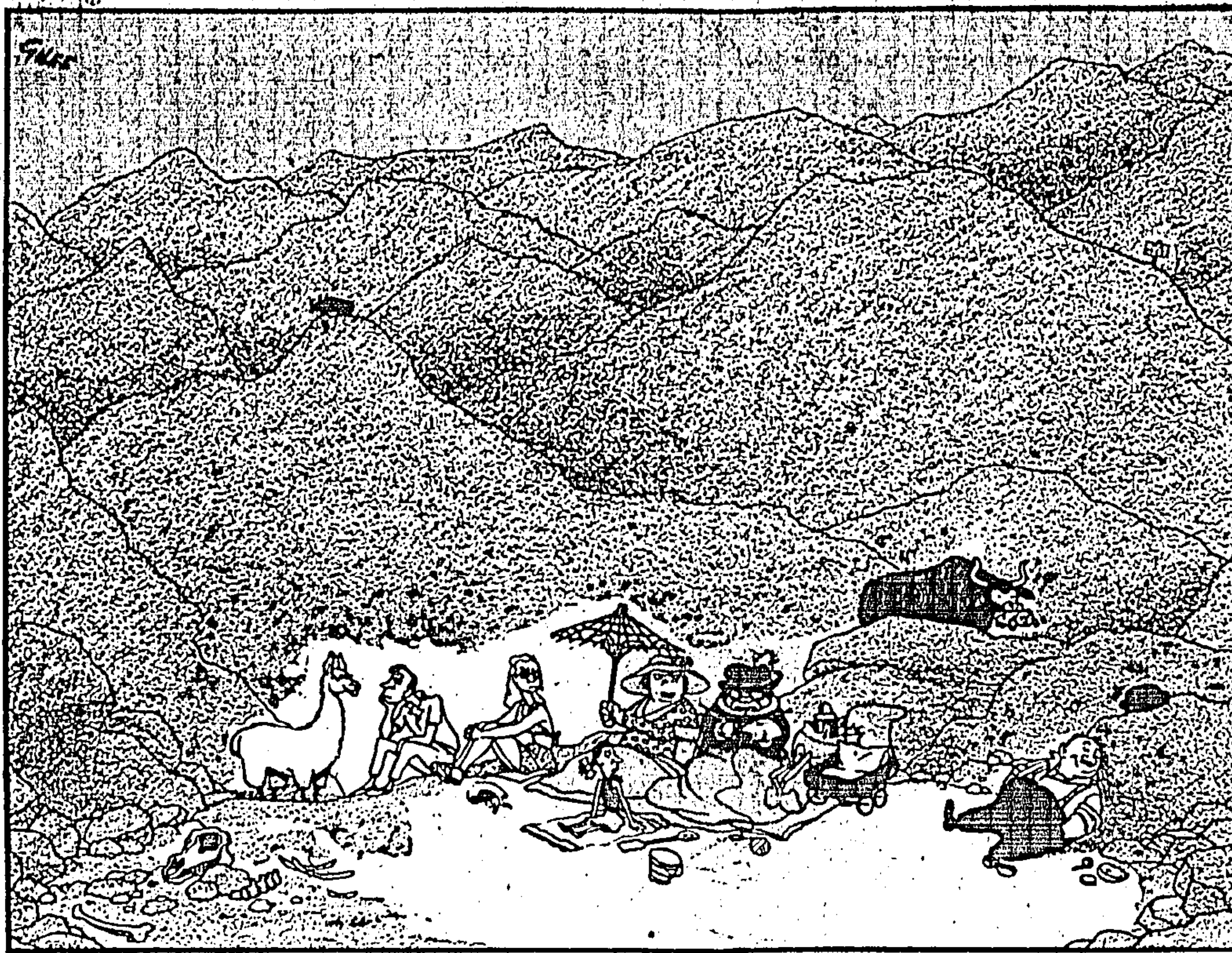
Give us "Hearts and Flowers." The two men nervously raised the cumbersome instrument—and as they tilted it out poured a stream of brandy. "Nice going," said the official. "Do you two play much?" The men maintained a sulky silence, while the official hummed: "Drink to me only with thy trombone, and I will pledge with mine." As Rossini said to his mother when she poured him a goblet of Orvieto: "Andante, ma non troppo."—"Steady, ma, go easy with it!"

Nothing doing

AN application by the Basic English people for permission to translate the "List of Huntingdonshire Cabmen" has been refused. There cannot be anything more basic than the name of a Huntingdon cabman. Even the Gnu Spolyne crowd gave up after converting Trickleton E. N. into Trikkellin. Ee Ean.

Security measures

I HEAR that our Secret Police are to be provided with small cameras with which to photograph any cheques we cash. Any householder may be called on at any moment to account for his week's expenditure. If he fails to do so, his holiday, and that of his family, will be stopped. "There is no other way of stopping people doing as they please," said an official of the Ministry.



"This is Mr. Cloverman's idea—'Where shall we go this year to get away from it all?' we asked him. 'Tibet,' he said."

Sefton Delmer reaches the Village of Terror Uncle Sam must marry the girl!



A STIFF white paper collar and a dark, double-breasted suit with delicate pin-stripe will pass as natty gent's wear when reporting the Moscow Conference. But, believe me, it is not the most suitable or the most comfortable costume if you are trying to get the low-down on Greece high up in the Macedonian mountains.

However, the amount of luggage a reporter can carry around Europe with him is limited. And that is why paper-chase enthusiasts will find a long trail of wilted and discarded collars awaiting them in North-Eastern Greece.

It leads all the way from Larissa (where the Greek Air Force Anson airplane set me down), through Trikkala and Kalabaka, to the little village of Agiophyllon perched on a ledge of the Hasia mountains.

That is, provided those Greek Army patrols I met strolling along the roads, searching for mines laid by Communist bands have not swept the collars away by now with their British mine detector equipment.

○ The plight of the mountain village of Agiophyllon mirrors the plight of GREECE: "The U.S.A. seeks to make it a barrier against Communism. Russia banks on constant disorder to make the Greeks eager to accept peace from any quarter."

But, city gent martyrdom though it was, I do not regret this trip. As I jolted along the road, painfully plunging from one pot-hole into another for mile after mile, and watched long convoys of British lorries belonging to the Greek Army doing the same, I began to get a clearer appreciation of the problems that face President Truman.

His plan is to make Greece an economic, moral and strategic barrier against the spread of Communism into the Eastern Mediterranean.

And there is one thing I now feel certain about: those 300,000,000 dollars (£75,000,000) President Truman has coaxed out of Congress for Greece (another hundred millions go to Turkey) will not go very far. There will have to be many more millions to follow. If lovely Miss Hellas is to be made respectable and secure, Uncle Sam is not going to get away with just a milk coat. He has got to marry the girl.

The warning is written in broken bridges blown up by Communist bands in their spring offensive, goats feeding in deserted vineyards, battered men, women and children prisoners behind barbed wire in Trikkala, peasant refugees in Kalabaka afraid to return to the villages from which they had been driven out by Communist bands.

The message

ALL this spelled out the same message: "The U.S. Congress is going to be very, very tired of Greece before it is through with it."

Soviet policy-makers are banking on this, and on wearing down the Greek public by constant civil disorder and economic disruption until they are so desperately anxious for peace and stability that they will accept it from any quarter.



The mood in which I found the villagers of Agiophyllon was probably typical of what most Northern Greece peasants feel. For the last two years sporadic war has been going on between Government authorities and Communist Partisans, who want to separate this region from Greece and join it to the Yugoslav federation.

When I jogged into the village it was just two days since—for the fifth time in two years—it had changed hands.

Communist Resistance had ruled during and immediately after the war. Then in October 1945, the gendarmes had come. The Partisans, after exchanging shots with the gendarmes, went into the mountains. In February 1946 the gendarmes left. Down came the Partisans, killed two villagers, and rebroke the village.

Partisans v. Army

BUT the army reappeared before the March election. The Partisans went back into the mountains, and called on the village to boycott the polls. Sixty percent of the villagers voted all the same.

After the election the army retired and the Partisans re-established themselves once more. They consigned the cattle of the disobedients.

In October 1946 the army took over. The Partisans went into the mountains until February this year, when the army was again withdrawn.

Once more Zaralis and his men—that is the name of the local leader—appeared, telling them, as he had done so often before, that this time they were here for good.

And there they were now, the people of Agiophyllon, standing in the shade of a leafy old almond tree, men in rough patched and patched jodhpurs and coats, picks, axes and hoes in their hands; the women, their gaunt faces half covered by heavy black headcloths, the children clutching their rough homespun black and red skirts.

They were listening to young, energetic Constantin Tsakas, District Governor, who had come up from Trikkala with me.

Tsakas made an admirably simple speech, in which he told the villagers everyone in Greece was free to say what he liked. But if people took up arms against the Government they were outlaws and traitors.

'We want peace'

HE explained the amnesty to them, promised that any bandit who gave himself up would go free provided he was not guilty of murder. He asked them what they needed for the village.

Then began the requests. One man asked that the village should be given a lorry. "And then another said, 'Either keep the army here for good or give us arms. If the army leaves, we have no arms it will all start again. We want peace; we want to be able to work in peace.'"

But that's the trouble. Under present dispositions the Greek Army is neither intended for nor capable of policing the villages.

This task has to be left to the numerically insufficient gendarmes, who, as a consequence of the long years in which they have been attacked by Left-wing terrorists, have developed a vendetta spirit incompatible with the impartiality needed for the democratic pacification of Greece.

The army, who have got impartiality, are fully occupied in carrying out one cumbersome encircling movement after another, aimed at rounding up all the Partisans in one area, capturing or killing them, then moving on.

But they hardly ever get any of the Communist elite. Their victims, like those I saw in Trikkala, are mostly peasant lads who plead—and the Greek authorities accept their plea—that the Communists gave them the alternative of behaving as "good democrats" and joining the Partisans, or of being treated as "Fascist traitors."

Unless the Greek Army is doubled to 200,000 men, as Foreign Minister Triandafyllidis told me he would like it to be—and think of the dollars that would cost—or the present lumbering force is turned into highly mobile units capable of beating the guerrillas, I cannot see what is going to prevent the Partisans continuing their present tactics.

Bandit power

THE international observer corps, which will probably be set up by UNO to watch the Greek frontiers, will not prevent the army having to leave Agiophyllon once more, or Zaralis coming down from the mountains to overlord and terrorise the village when they do.

While the bandits are able to blow up bridges, dynamite dredgers and sabotage the construction of Greece, even the closest control of the Greek administration and finances by U.S. experts is not going to prevent Greece being a very tired, sore and costly proposition.

Now, who is going to chase those paper collars of mine? Mr Zaralis, you suggest? Well, there's never any knowing in Macedonia.

The Guilds Of The City Of London: No. 5

THE LEOPARD and THE LION

By BARRY PEAK

IT has been said that tradition is an integral part of British life. With regard to the Guilds of the City of London this is true, for they have been in existence for many centuries and today have an important bearing on British trade.

The story of the Goldsmiths' Company is a narrative which tells how tradition is turned to good effect in modern times.

The Goldsmiths' Company, which received its first Royal Charter in 1327, was granted the title of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London" in 1462. For many centuries, the Company has associated itself with the precious metals industries and uses its influence to maintain an exceedingly high standard of fitness in gold and silver wares, as well as for the coinage of the Realm.

The assay and hall-marking of gold and silver wares, produced both in Britain and imported from abroad, takes place under Statutory Authority at the Assay Office at the Goldsmiths' Hall, in the City of London. This Assay Office has functioned for a considerable time and is, today, an important, historical custom.

Requisite Hall-Mark

THE law requires that no gold or silver plate shall be sold until it has been hall-marked, and both manufacturers and importers of plate bring their goods to the Assay Office where these goods are proved by test to be up to standard, they are marked with the prescribed marks for gold of 22, 18, 14 or 9 carats, or for sterling (.925), or new sterling (.958) silver. Plate marked at the Goldsmiths' Hall, except foreign plate imported since 1904, is stamped with a leopard's head, the oldest hall-mark.

The only other exception is the new sterling or Britannia standard silver (instituted in 1900) which bears the lion's head erased, figure of Britannia and date letter. All gold standards (with the exception of foreign, imported since 1909) include the leopard's head.

Offenders

AN interesting legal side to the activities of the Company is that it is authorised to prosecute offenders against the plate laws, such as those who are guilty of forging hall-marks, transposing hall-mark from one ware to another, making unauthorised additions to hall-marked wares, or selling wares below standard, or unmarked.

The Goldsmiths' Company also has an important duty to perform in connection with coinage. Under the Coinage Act, it is provided that the Officers of the Mint shall place in the Pyx or Mint Box specimens of the gold and silver coins of Imperial Currency issued from the Mint, and that an independent Jury of Goldsmiths shall examine these coins each year to ascertain that they are correct in weight and that the metal has the proper degree of fineness. The origin of the Trial of the Pyx is, however, lost in antiquity—the first known writ dates from 1221.

Until 1900 only coins produced in the Royal Mint in London were examined, but since this date Trials of Imperial coins issued from overseas mints have taken place.

Today, the Goldsmiths' Company co-operates with the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Education, both in the organising and taking part in home and international exhibitions of modern industrial art. It is interesting to note that the Company's collection of modern work has formed the nucleus for all international exhibitions in the last 20 years.

Many youths are being apprenticed to the silver and jewellery trades from the age of 16 years. This apprenticeship is for four years, and each apprentice has to be sponsored and what is known as "bound" at a traditional ceremony at the Goldsmiths' Hall. The boy's father and employer have to be present at the ceremony, which takes place today just as it did years ago. At the termination of apprenticeship, the youth is bound as a Freeman of the Company, which entitles him to all its privileges.

Charitable Works

THE charitable works of the Goldsmiths' Company are many and varied. Scholarships and grants are given at the Central School of Arts and Crafts in London and at the Birmingham and Sheffield schools of art. It is also the considered policy of the Company to keep in touch with its scholarship holders by purchasing their work and, in selected outstanding cases, of merit, by honouring them with admission to the Freedom of the Company.

Much exquisite work has been done by those who began their careers as apprentices to the fine metal industries, and today the Goldsmiths' Company owns plate which is both of great value and rare beauty. Before World War II a valuable collection of silver plate was loaned to the New York Fair, and it is interesting to learn that this plate recently has been returned to Britain. During the war it was kept in the Museum of Fine Arts at Yale. Incidentally, plate belonging to the Savoy Chapel in the Strand has also been returned from America. During the war this plate as well as people and after a service of consecration was kept in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at New York.

Luckily the Goldsmiths' Hall is one of the Company Halls that was not destroyed in the enemy bombing raids. Although badly damaged, it still stands in Foster Lane, in the heart of the City of London.

NEXT WEEK:
The Skinners' Company

RUSSIA'S JAP 5TH COLUMN

Russia is trying to build up a fifth column in Japan of Communist-trained Japanese, says the United Press Tokyo correspondent.

"The Russians have trained 5,000 Japanese to act as secret agents," the correspondent says. "The Japanese, who are being re-patriated from areas which the Russians overran, are expected to play an important part in Russia's underground organisation."

"Among the Communist converts are former soldiers as well as civilians."

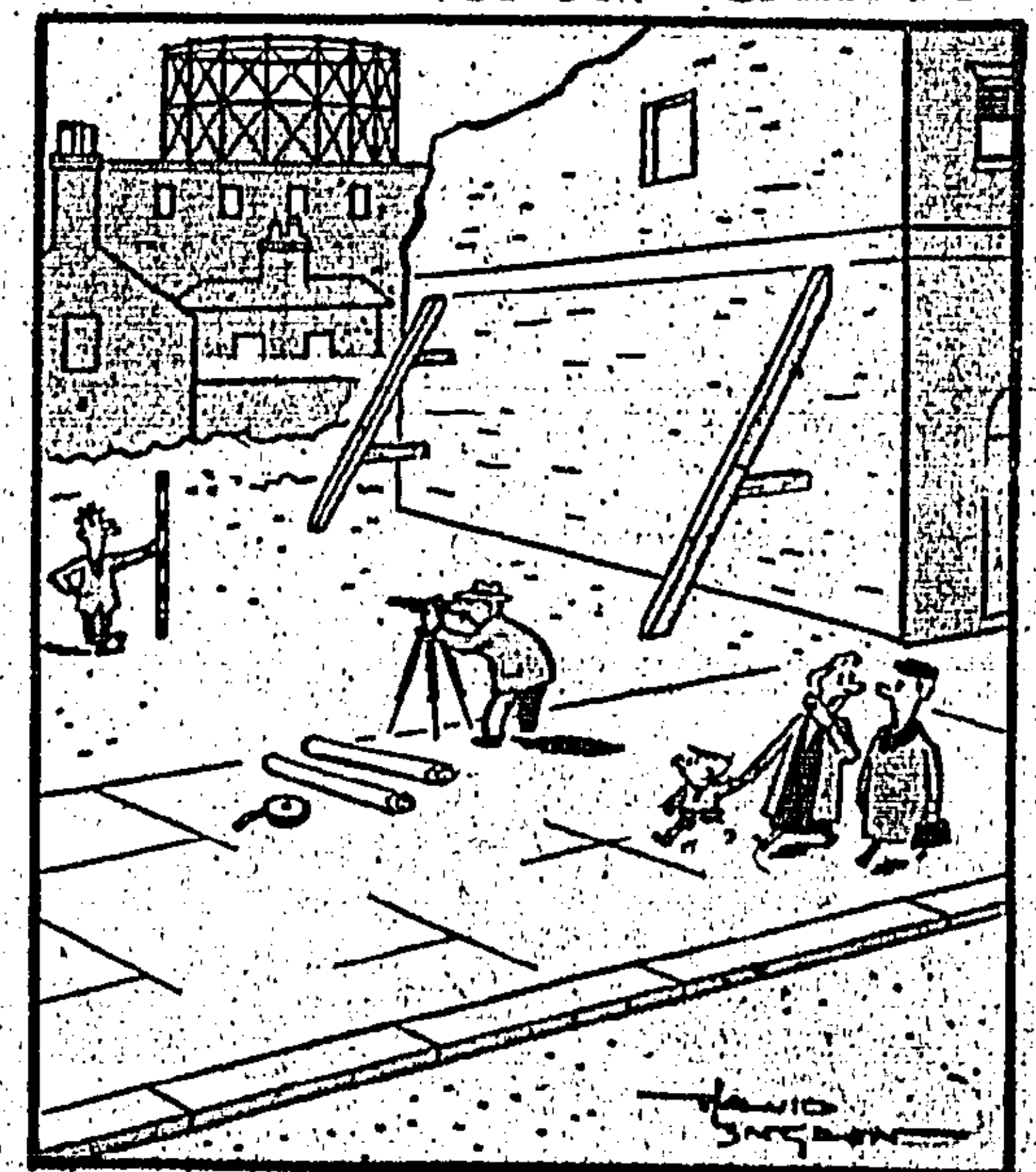
"Some from Manchuria and Siberia, have had two years' Communist training."

"Japanese who joined the Russians received much better treatment than those who chose to remain in prisoner of war camps."

"Unless the converts among re-patriated Japanese are detected, they may strongly influence public opinion."

"The Japanese people will listen to any plan which promises to improve their living conditions."

DAVID LANGDON CARTOON



"Keep 'takin' snaps of each other all day, and they kid us it's goin' to be a housing site."

STORIES OF SCOTLAND YARD

Double life of a West End restaurateur

He was the 'hidden hand' behind a chain of pest cafés

THE recent sentences on Maltese gangsters who had been preying on street women in the West End of London brought to light some of the unsavoury secrets of the notorious "Square Mile."

This area, which includes Soho and the back streets of Mayfair and Bloomsbury, is honeycombed with little clubs, cafés and restaurants that form a front for a wide variety of despicable characters.

Biggest "clean-up"

INDIGNANT demands, more well-meaning than well-informed, have been made that the whole area should be "cleaned up."

It is little realised how thorough is the police surveillance of this area and how closely the police watch for the rare evidence which will lead to prosecutions and convictions.

The big "bosses" of the "Square Mile" are clever. While it is easy to deal with their agents and dupes it is by no means easy to furnish proofs which will convince a court of the big men's guilt.

I took part in the biggest clean-up of Soho in police history. We cleared scores of aliens out of the country in one sweep.

But there were few court cases. The police knowledge of facts was used by the authorities for the issue of deportation orders, and in many instances we succeeded in bluffing and frightening known racketeers out of Britain for ever.

Thrown out

WRITING some time ago of the Home Secretary's absolute power of deportation, Sir Harold Scott, now Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, said:—

"It has been very sparingly used. Its most recent application has been against various aliens found to have been implicated in the bribery and corruption of police officers which came to light during and after the Goddard case."

I can now tell the inside story of how the police went to work and ran some of the most notorious knife-men and black-

by **EX-SUPT. T. B. THOMPSON**
late of the 'Big Five'

mailers out of the country—literally by the scruff of their necks.

The Goddard case ended in January 1929. Ex-sergeant George Goddard, formerly of the Metropolitan Police, was found guilty of corruption and conspiracy.

With him were sentenced the late Mrs Kate Meyrick, London's night club "queen," and Luigi Ribuffi, an Italian restaurant and club manager.

A sordid story of corruption was told and Scotland Yard was instructed to act quickly.

Luigi Ribuffi was dealt with as soon as he came out of prison in February 1930.

We called on him and told him that his presence in Britain was no longer desirable. It was suggested that he should leave within a month. That was all. He left for Paris on March 11.

Biggest shark

BUT we had bigger fish to deal with than Ribuffi. One of the greatest sharks in Soho was a famous restaurateur.

His restaurant was fashionable, the cooking was excellent, the cellar good, the service perfect.

Society women who accepted bunches of violets from their smiling host as they were waved to their tables never knew that he was making hundreds of thousands of pounds out of the earnings of unfortunate women in one of the biggest organisations ever known in the West End.

He worked on a regular plan. He would visit all the small cafés and restaurants in which his fellow-Italians were chiefs.

Over a drink in the kitchen he would say to the chef: "Why are you working in this joint? A man of your skill should be master of his own place."

When the chef replied that he lacked capital, the signor was ready to advance it on generous and long-deferred repayment terms.

So the ambitious chef was installed as a restaurateur.

When the loan became due the signor was sympathetic. He must, of course, have his money, and if the restaurateur did not pay, why not open the upstairs rooms for a few "girls"?

Illegal, of course, but the police could be squared.

In a short space of time the signor had acquired a chain of establishments in this way.

Or, rather, he had a lien on the profits of a number of such establishments, for there was nothing on paper to show that he was connected with the running of them.

If one of his dupes was raided and convicted the signor merely shrugged his shoulders.

In February 1930 we saw him out of London. We knew all about him, had done for years. He had been implicated in the Goddard case. Now we told him to go.

There was no deportation order, and at first he was inclined to make a fuss. But he knew what we knew, and he went.

Aliens in hiding

THOSE two were comparatively easy "kills." But there were tougher people to deal with.

Some of them had such good underground information services that we had to take special precautions to catch them off their guard.

Some aliens had got wind of the fact that deportation orders were being made against them and they disappeared into hiding.

To beat them I made a request that the orders should come straight to me, and I locked them in my safe until I was ready to pounce.

One day, in 1929, I received deportation orders against two of the most dangerous men in London.

One was a Spaniard, Juan Castaner, who had been a dancing instructor and was reputed to have taught King Alfonso of Spain to dance the tango.

We knew him as a white slaver and blackmailer and as a man very handy with a knife.

The second man was Casimir Micheletti, whose novelistic nickname, "The Terror of Soho," was a fair description of him.



Juan Castaner



Mrs. Meyrick

He was a business colleague of Castaner, and he specialised in trafficking as well as blackmail. He had organised at least two murders in Britain, but we could not get the evidence to hang him. Micheletti, usually known as "the Frenchman," although he was in fact Hungarian, was a big tough fighter, and Castaner was dangerous in a corner, so I resolved to strengthen them out of the country.

Street grab

CASTANER's place of business was a small hotel in Paddington. He lived in a flat nearby.

One morning I had a Flying Squad van with a crew of picked men sitting inside, cruising slowly along the road between the flat and the hotel. As Castaner left his home the van drew slowly alongside. Two of my men jumped out, grabbed him by the arms, had him inside, frisked him, and dumped him on the floor before he knew what had hit him.

I served him with the deportation order, and, after a little swearing, he settled down quietly.

I left a sergeant to see him on the boat at Dover and went off with Sergeant Jim Beard to pick up Micheletti.

On the trail

WE were soon on to his trail, and within a few hours were waiting for him in a little basement club in Lisle-street, Soho.

The van was round the corner out of sight, out ready to dash up at my whistle.

Presently, Micheletti came downstairs to the club. He was in on ugly mood.

I did not wish to have a fight with him in that tiny room with only a flight of steep stairs as a way out.

So, with much difficulty, we persuaded him to come up into the street to talk to me. I went up first with a cold feeling down my spine as the knife-man followed. I just had time to signal for the van as he reached the street with Sergeant Beard.

The van swung round the corner and four of us flung Micheletti inside.

We took away his knife and he could not tackle the squad of us, but he went raving mad.

He tore up the deportation order into small pieces.

He was still swearing and cursing and shouting vengeance when he was put in the boat for France.

He came back

DRAMATIC sequels followed those deportations. A few months later, Castaner returned to Britain.

I got on to his trail by having one of his women friends followed.

While my men were trailing her round Kensington Gardens, I dodged round the other way and found Castaner in the tea pavilion.

I dropped into the next chair and talked to him amiably, but I was not really happy until my colleagues had arrived and we had removed his jack-knife before arresting him.

Castaner was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and deported again.

Sequel number two happened more than a year later, in Paris, when Castaner met Micheletti. Each accused the other of betrayal to the British police; each was certain that the other had been responsible for his deportation.

The vendetta ended in the Rue de Petrograd at midnight. They met, but Micheletti could not get his knife into play. Castaner shot him dead.

That was the end of the "Terror of Soho" and Castaner was sentenced to eight years on Devil's Island.

Thieves' kitchen

WE had our lighter moments in this grim business of telling the foreigners to get out.

I remember some amusing times spent in the backroom of an Italian pastrycook, who had an unofficial, but world-wide, agency for chefs in the big Transatlantic liners.

That little room was a first-class source of good spaghetti and information.

Then there was the time I raided a thieves' kitchen kept by an Italian. We carted out scores of radios, gramophones and thousands of pounds' worth of stolen property.

Much of the stuff was left in my office waiting for identification.

It included one gramophone with a stirring march record which was on the turntable when we hauled it in.

Whenever we were dispirited in the long inquiries we had to make before we finished the case, I would ask one of my men to play the march.

We listened to the cheerful tune before tackling the next piece of evidence.

I remember that, in spite of all our work, we were nearly beaten in that case by a clever defence lawyer. Unfortunately for him, he let slip one remark to me which put me on my guard.

I made urgent representations to my superiors to put their best legal brains on to the job and we proved our case. The Italian was convicted and later deported.

It was a near thing—but it shows how difficult a West End clean-up can be.

NEXT WEEK:
The trapping of 'Flannelfoot'

"Oh, he feels safe with his head buried—he just wants to be sure."

Government's Passing The Buck

—BY—

"Candidus"

THAT the Hongkong War Memorial Fund is not securing the necessary amount to achieve its object is, I am very much afraid, an undeniable fact. It is not surprising.

In the first place, the very suggestion that the public should be directly responsible for the care and maintenance of those in reduced circumstances, attributable to the war, is wrong both in principle and practice. The war has left many problems which should never have arisen, and which do not reflect any credit upon those responsible for organising the Colony in the momentous days shortly before the outbreak of hostilities.

Essential services were created—and it must be assumed that the degree of essentiality was uniform—and yet some services were paid, and others ignored. Any man or woman who undertook to aid the Colony during the war, no matter in what essential service, should have been provided for. Such was not the case, and it is no wonder that there exists in Hongkong today bitter resent-

ment amongst certain sections who carried on (some even lost their lives) and yet remain unrecognized.

In any case, it is bad that any deserving case should have to plead its genuineness in order to receive the aid to which it is most certainly entitled. The very term "aid" is obnoxious.

It is true that there have been some magnificent donations, but the total received to date is not nearly sufficient to pay the debt which the Colony—I would even say, the British nation—owes to those who served our cause. The Fund, as judged by the present total subscribed, cannot hope to cope with the demand upon it. What does Government propose to do about it? Passing the buck to the public is not only undignified but a deliberate attempt to avoid responsibility.

If the Fund is to eat into its capital—as it must be doing—otherwise how can grants be

made) how many years will it last? If and when it fizzles out, what will Government do? These may be unpleasant questions, but far from being impertinent—they are decidedly pertinent. Once again we feel that nauseating feeling of being inarticulate.

In any case, a memorial fund should surely aim at creating a lasting memory. It is indeed intended to perpetuate memory. Presumably those of it who succeed in securing some solace or compensation for their sacrifice—had passed into the oblivion of the forgotten, no sign or symbol will exist to remind the future of the integrity of the Japanese. Even today, nothing exists to honour those who died or to remind those who live. Not even a tablet in the Cathedral.

All we see at the moment is a pitiful appeal to the populace to bear the responsibility of Government—and Government will give dollar for dollar!

GOVERNMENT should secure a complete record of those who are entitled to compensation, determine the capital sum required to carry out its responsibility, and then get on with the job.

Leave the public to erect a lasting memorial to those who died for us, and that could take no better form than a new school which would educate the orphans, and for all time stand as a tribute to those who made the supreme sacrifice and a reminder to the living—lest in future years they forget.

SPECIAL
CHARTER FLIGHT

HONG KONG

to

SAN FRANCISCO

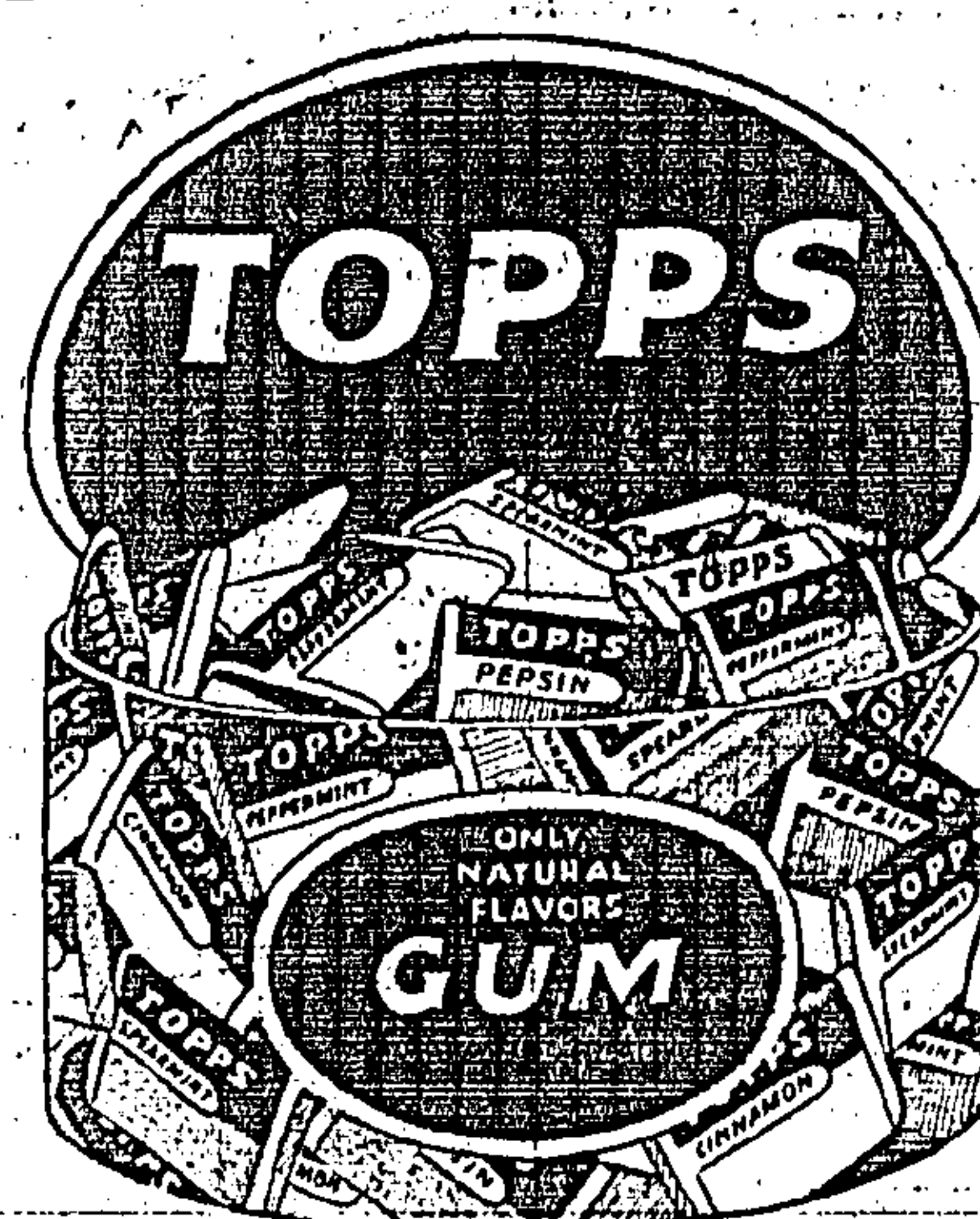
MONDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1947

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CIRCUS STAR
SCHOOLBOY

By way of showing how Britain's Catholic Commonwealth life interlinks in an intimate and everyday way, this season is bringing to prominence a Burmese boy, who, deprived of his education by World War II, has been accepted by an English school for special training—and repays it by becoming its "star."

This school, a very beautiful and modern one, St Thomas More's, Frensham, set amid the lovely hills of Southern England, is unique of its kind in being the only one in the world to run a circus. It trains boys who, though normal, are for various reasons of accident or temperament, backward in their studies, and part of its method to quicken and interest such boys is to give them plenty of outdoor occupations with horses and dogs.

Out of this the circus has grown. It was found that the boys developed initiative, self-reliance and quickness by devising and performing circus acts. This was encouraged, and now they have a whole programme of "acts" from the "hoofs to the trapeze, slack-wire and other displays." They are so proficient that at the end of each summer term they give a week's show to which all the neighbouring villagers flock.

This year their star is "Mikki," the name by which the Burmese boy wished to be known. He was attending school in Burma when the Japanese invaded the country, and though under military age, he joined the British Army and fought all through the campaign, reaching commissioned rank.

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This meant, however, that there was a four-year gap in his education, and it was hard for such a fighter to have to go back to junior forms in an ordinary school. But as he had become a Catholic it was soon suggested that the Thomas More School was the one for him. He joined it, and the daring qualities that made him a Burmese fighter have made him also a first-class schoolboy performer. So there he is—schoolboy and star.

Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. "Have you no will, manners, nor honesty, but to gabble like tinkers at this time of night?" asks Malvolio in "Twelfth Night." He was referring to—
Late sitting in House of Commons, midnight carouse, nightingales in Olivia's garden?
2. Whose nicknames are these—
Manassa Mauler, Ambling Alp, Broton Bomber?
3. A logan stone is—
Pip of loganberry, rocking stone, petrified timber?
4. One of these two instruments is a euphonium. Who is playing it?



5. Robert Stevenson, grandfather of R.L.S., was famous for his—
Locomotives, lighthouses, novels, South Sea exploration?
6. Paucity means—
Fatness, feuness, poorness?
7. The only living ex-President of the U.S.A. is—
Calvin Coolidge, William Howard Taft, Herbert Hoover, William McKinley?
8. Queen Anne's Bounty is—
A gift to parents of triplets; distribution of bread to the poor; fund from which clerical stipends are augmented; award for valour?
9. Which does a golfer prefer—
A birdie, or an eagle?
10. In what cities would you find these famous thoroughfares—
(a) Deansgate; (b) Sauchiehall-street; (c) Princess-street; (d) Corporation-street.

The Swoose Is A Real Bird

An odd bird known as a swoose has been hatched on a farm at Central Hawkes Bay. The swoose is a cross between a swan and a goose. The swoose is now several weeks old, the only chick hatched from a clutch of six eggs. The other eggs added.

"STREET OF NOBLES" IS TO GO

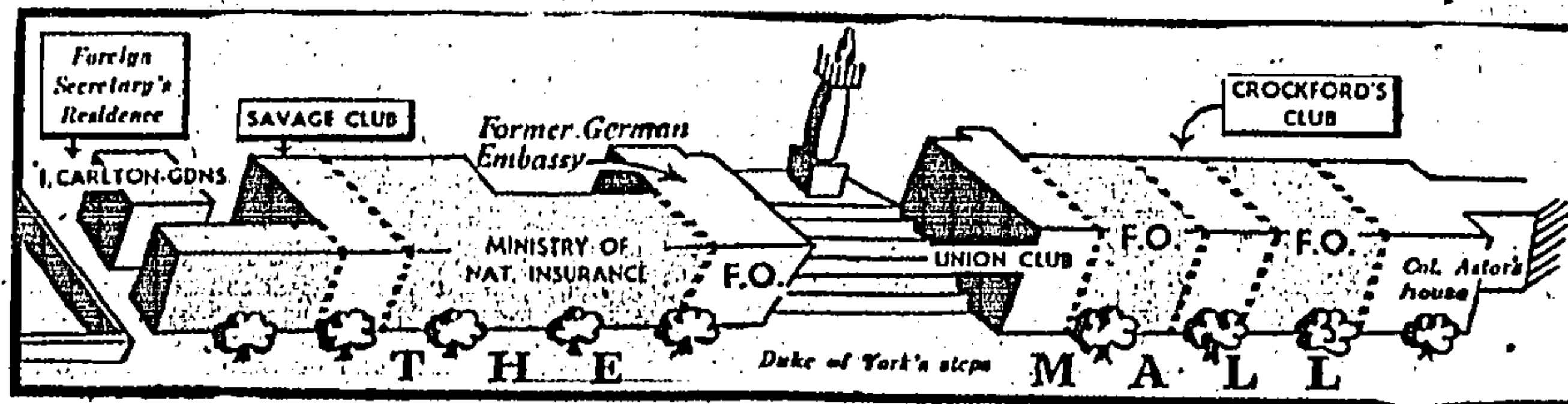
Foreign Office Ousts Savage And Crockford's

By H. L. McNALLY

CARLTON House Terrace, as royalty, society, diplomats and clubmen have known it for over a century, is to go. On its site, just off Pall Mall, overlooking The Mall and St. James's Park and extending on each side of the Duke of York's Steps, Britain's new Foreign Office will be built.

Officials, transported from Whitehall, will work in a modern block replacing 10 noblemen's mansions—and the present Foreign Office, too small for modern requirements, will be available for another department.

But on The Mall side all will seem the same as it was when John Nash designed the facade and saw it built in 1830. Royally driving from Trafalgar-square to Buckingham Palace will see the same view on their right before they pass Marlborough House as was seen by William IV.



Carlton House Terrace—the shaded buildings are already occupied by Whitehall.

Three famous clubs: the Savage, frequented by artists, writers and actors; Crockford's, by card players; and the Union, a high-standing social club, are seeking new homes. They have been told that in little more than a year the builders' men will arrive.

"The Ministry has been very good about it," said Mr. George Baker, honorary secretary of the Savage, "and has told us of a number of buildings about to be derequisitioned."

It was only in 1934 that the Crown Lands Advisory Committee recommended that the Terrace should be reserved for residences, or for embassies, legations, clubs or learned societies, and that hotels, business

offices and blocks of flats should be banned. The Government of 1947 has decided otherwise. Already half the Terrace has been taken over by the Foreign Office and the Ministry of National Insurance.

The Terrace included some of the finest private mansions in London. Lord Palmerston, Lord Curzon, Lord Balfour, Lord Kitchener, Lord Cowdray, the Duke of Roxburghe and Mr. Gladstone lived there.

The German Embassy was in No. 9, and there Ribbentrop fell out with his noble neighbours because of his preposterous requests for the use of their private sections of the terrace for his parties—to which he did not invite any who complied.

At the end of the Terrace adjoining Queen Mary's home, Marlborough House, is the newly decorated No. 1 Carlton Gardens, official residence of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin.

It is now painted a bright creamy yellow and is the house in which Lord Northcliffe died in 1932.

Soon the spacious ballrooms, lofty reception rooms and wide stone staircases will be pulled down. Cut glass chandeliers that lighted the dances of men who fought at Waterloo, will give place to fluorescent tubes.

The foreign policy of Britain of the 1950's will be planned in steel, concrete and plastic offices. Only the historic facade will stay.

The detective story is dying

By SIDNEY HORLER

CRIME stories, plain and simple, will always have a future. For they make an irresistible appeal to the average man. But I feel that the detective story, as we understand the term today, has no future.

It has been hanging on for many years, and it has been kept alive only by a series of drastic blood transfusions.

Too many back writers have tried to cash in on this popular type of story, and the result in the majority of cases, has been stultifying.

Where there is one Agatha Christie, there are at least 100 also-rans.

THE few authors capable of conceiving sufficiently intriguing plots are often terribly dull writers—two I could name are about as exciting to read as a railway guide—so that one has to wade through hundreds of pages of wooden prose before arriving at the denouement, always assuming that one hasn't fallen asleep.

So the situation is this: the detective story, as invented by Edgar Allan Poe, and carried to fabulous success by Conan Doyle, is dying because it has been worked to death by a host of inferior imitators.

No industry, and the writing of detective stories has become an industry during the past 21 years, can stand so much bad craftsmanship.

ONE unmistakable piece of evidence regarding the decline of the art of the detective story is that some novelists, in a desperate attempt to keep the poor thing alive, have endeavoured to improve upon the original pattern—generally with lamentable results. No names, no insulting letters, but there are at least two authors who have put so much fantasy into their detective novels that their books read like nightmares.

If these are stories of deduction, as originally conceived by Edgar Allan Poe, then I am Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the poetess of passion. I am afraid that publishers are largely to blame for the artistic decline of the detective story; instead of sifting the wheat from the tares, they have rushed everything into print that seemed to bear any relationship to a "clue" novel, with the result that the reading public has become surfeited.

The art of narrative seems largely to be dying out; many of the best story-tellers have died or have stopped writing, and there are few newcomers of real merit to take their places.

I have been reading English fiction for 50 years, and there has never been such a dearth of talent as at the present time, in my opinion.

The writing of a good detective novel calls for exceptional literary gifts, which was why that talented man the late S.S. Van Dine made a fortune in America, although he was not so successful here. If an author of Van Dine should arise, there might be some hope for the detective novel.

The success of the Sherlock Holmes stories was partly because the powerful character was a striking personality. (That his stogie, Dr. Watson, was the biggest asset that ever walked through the printed page merely added to his stature).

Contrast Holmes with the dull, plodding police inspectors who litter the modern detective novel. Moreover, Conan Doyle could write, although it was a constant grievance with him that the public preferred his crime fiction to the

historical novels, which he considered his best work.

And what about the detective story's stable-mate, the shocker? There again home talent is very low at the moment. We have recently lost the gifted Valentine Williams, and his death makes yet another serious gap in the ranks of the masters: Wallace, Sapper, Oppenheim, Buchan. Where are their successors? I do not see them.

ONE talented writer in this field, Eric Ambler, appears to have deserted the novel for the films. I am often asked what I regard as the best "thriller" written during the past 40 years. Here is my choice:

The Man with the Club-foot—Valentine Williams.
The House of the Arrow—A. E. W. Mason.
Juggernaut—Alice Campbell.
Greenmantle—John Buchan.
The Way of Uniting—Edgar Wallace.

Bulldog Drummond—Sapper.
It boils down to this: the detective story may have a future if some new writers of great ability are discovered; if not, it is doomed.

Poison Gas Experiments Ended In A Big Sneeze

A sneezing powder, so powerful that a handful sprayed into a hall four to five times as big as a metropolitan theatre would set the entire audience sneezing violently, has been developed by a Cambridge University science team.

The powder was not evolved because the scientists were overtaken by a school-boyish urge for practical joking, but was devised as a counter-weapon if the Germans used poison gas in the war.

When war clouds descended and Britain prepared for the worst, the Government had poison gases of all kinds examined, and let the enemy know that it poison gases were used in war Britain could give as good (or as bad) as she got.

Dr. Hamilton McComble, 66, and Dr. B. C. Saunders, 43, were guinea pigs in the tests.

With seven helpers at Cambridge they set out to find lead compounds which would be poisonous when breathed into the lungs. Lead was chosen because Britain had plenty of it. The deadlier arsenic was scarce.

The scientists prepared large quantities of tri-ethyl lead chloride. While working with this compound, Saunders developed symptoms of severe influenza which wore off at night but returned in the day.

On New Track

That set them off on a new track. They abandoned their original intentions, and sought an effective sterilizer (sneezing powder). They found that tri-ethyl lead chloride—in the concentration of one part in one million—produced an atmosphere in which breathing was difficult.

Hundreds of tri-ethyl lead compounds were then prepared and tested. In a glass-walled chamber, ten cubic yards in capacity, the scientists made their own experimental atmosphere.

Members of the team entered and recorded the time, when irritation of the nose, throat, chest and gums were noticeable. Unless the compound in the air proved intolerable, the scientists stayed in the chamber ten minutes.

So the scientists prepared a graduated list of the toxicity (poisonous quality) of their compounds.

Milder Compounds

For the milder compounds they sprayed in one molecule of poison compound to 10-million molecules of air. For more injurious compounds they kept down the concentration to one in 25-million.

They went through compounds which—set out in chemical formulas—would stretch across four columns

of this page. They tried out inorganic compounds with organic chemicals.

They built compounds from tin, mercury, thallium, bismuth—rare in Britain then than lead, but experimentally important in the search for the most powerful sterilizer. They prepared what they called tri-phenyl in compounds which had never previously been described.

They drew diagrams of combinations which looked like a nightmare of a geometry master, showing how each molecule linked into the others.

They found that tri-propyl lead benzene sulphonomide was a powerful sterilizer. A concentration of one part in 10-million forced all the guinea-pig scientists to leave the chamber in 40 seconds.

Declared McComble and Saunders after their experiments: "Tri-propyl lead methane sulphonomide is only slightly less potent than the best arsenicals"—grim jubilation over a scientific discovery which, if applied effectively, would have meant death or permanent injury to millions.

"Dogs Of Hell" Are Howling

From Paris comes a startling new musical instrument—the ondium Martinot, or Martinot waves.

Its inventor, middle-aged, trim-bearded Maurice Martinot, who has been working on it for 20 years.

An electrical instrument, it has a keyboard, but with none of the usual attachments, is connected with amplifiers, and produces tones with the aid of valves.

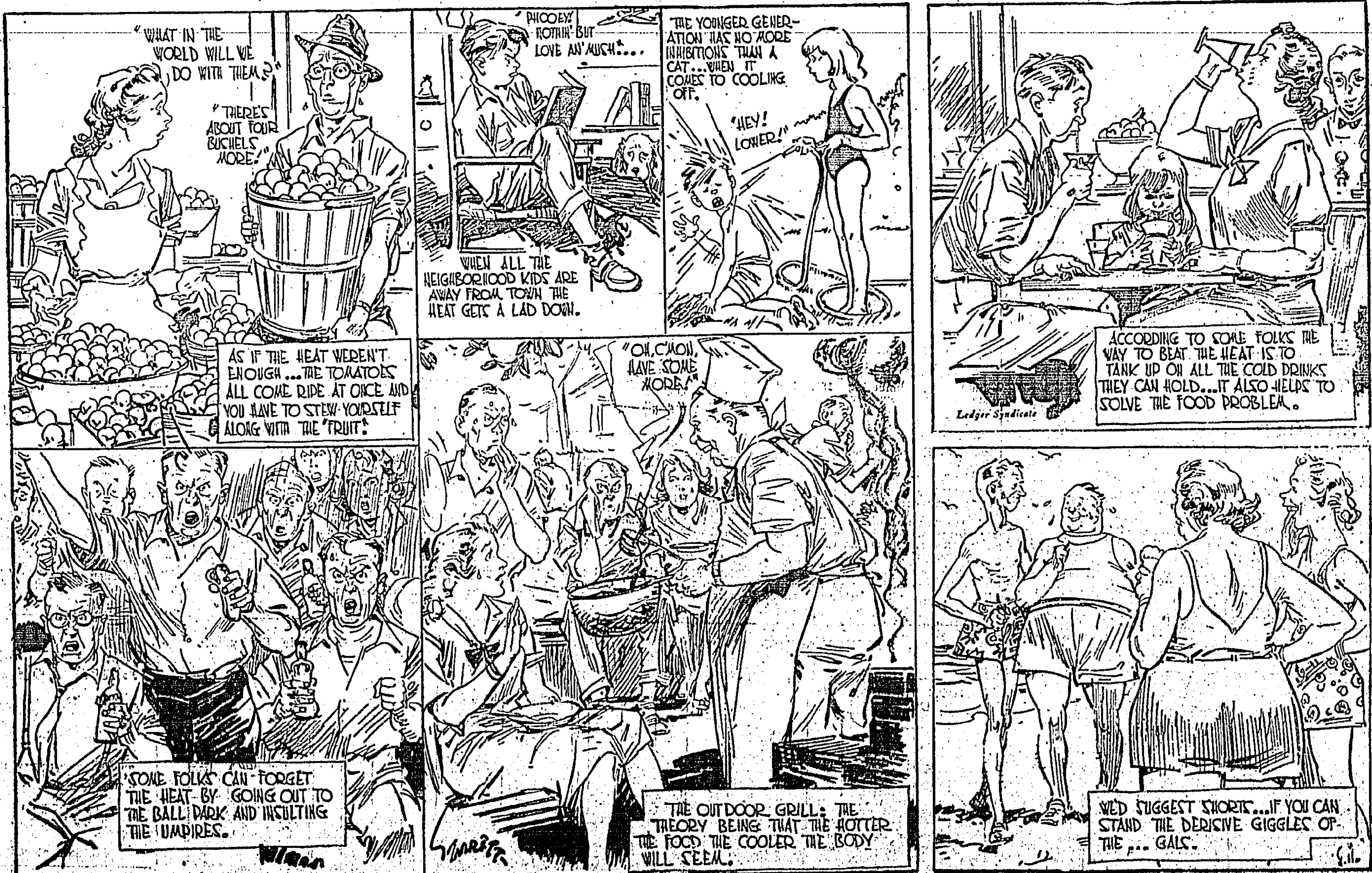
Its "bruitage" (sound effect) capabilities: it can make the sounds of a day-old chick, a nightingale, a mosquito, a blue-bottle, a gale-wind, a bomber, a machine-gun, and the "howling dogs of Hell"—the latter for use in the B.B.C.'s production of Honneger's "Joan of Arc at the Stake."

Its melodic assets: it can emulate with good effect, violins (massed and solo), saxophones, flute, bassoon, organ, drum notes, plucked strings, staccato bassoon.

When the hell-dog's howl is heard without the mercurial doubling of strings the effect is pronounced terrifying.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

"Dog Day's" BY KEMP STARRETT



Edinburgh Festival Of Music And Drama

The stage is now set for the Edinburgh Festival of Music and Drama, the first great international festival of its kind to take place since pre-war years. From August 23, when the Festival commences, until September 13, Edinburgh plays the role of host to thousands of visitors from overseas. Bookings already show that the number of visitors will far exceed 100,000.

PEEPING TOM NOW AIRBORNE

New York.—Peeping Toms in helicopters have embarrassed nude bathers at the Ambassador Beach Club at Santa Monica, California.

The club has sought an injunction to compel helicopter pilots flying the malls to change their route.

The club's complaint, filed in the Superior Court at Los Angeles, says the pilots use their helicopters to observe women sunbathers "attired scantily or not at all."

The complaint says that "without compelling necessity or by reason of the course of navigation, wind, currents, or otherwise, the pilots closely approach the club roof."

"By the use of mechanism peculiar to helicopters they linger over the said roof."

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING ON PLANES

The largest generator ever assembled—at least in the United States—to produce the nearest thing to natural lightning, has been enlisted in the first comprehensive basic research project to study the effects of lightning on aircraft in flight.

In use by the Lightning and Transients Research Institute of Minneapolis—under the joint sponsorship of the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, the Office of Naval Research and the Army Air Forces Air Materiel Command—the generator's lightning effects make possible the study of the probable behaviour of an aeroplane when struck by an electric bolt.

The generator produces 200,000 amperes of electrical current for 100 micro-seconds—or a total of one ten-thousandth of a second.

Bolts fired at a stationary plane by the generator later will be compared to instrument records on aircraft struck by lightning in the sky, says M.M. Newman, director of research. The object is to provide greater safety from lightning in the design of future planes—Associated Press.

Colour Movies For Shoppers

Super-markets in New York and Chicago will shortly offer housewives free colour movies while they do their shopping.

Super-market managers hope free films will help the monotony of housewives' daily shopping expeditions and keep them in a good buying mood.

Ten-minute programmes will be projected on ground-glass screens. Inventor of the apparatus, Berne Ellis, says women's order of preference in entertainment is: Musicals, Comedies, Mysteries.

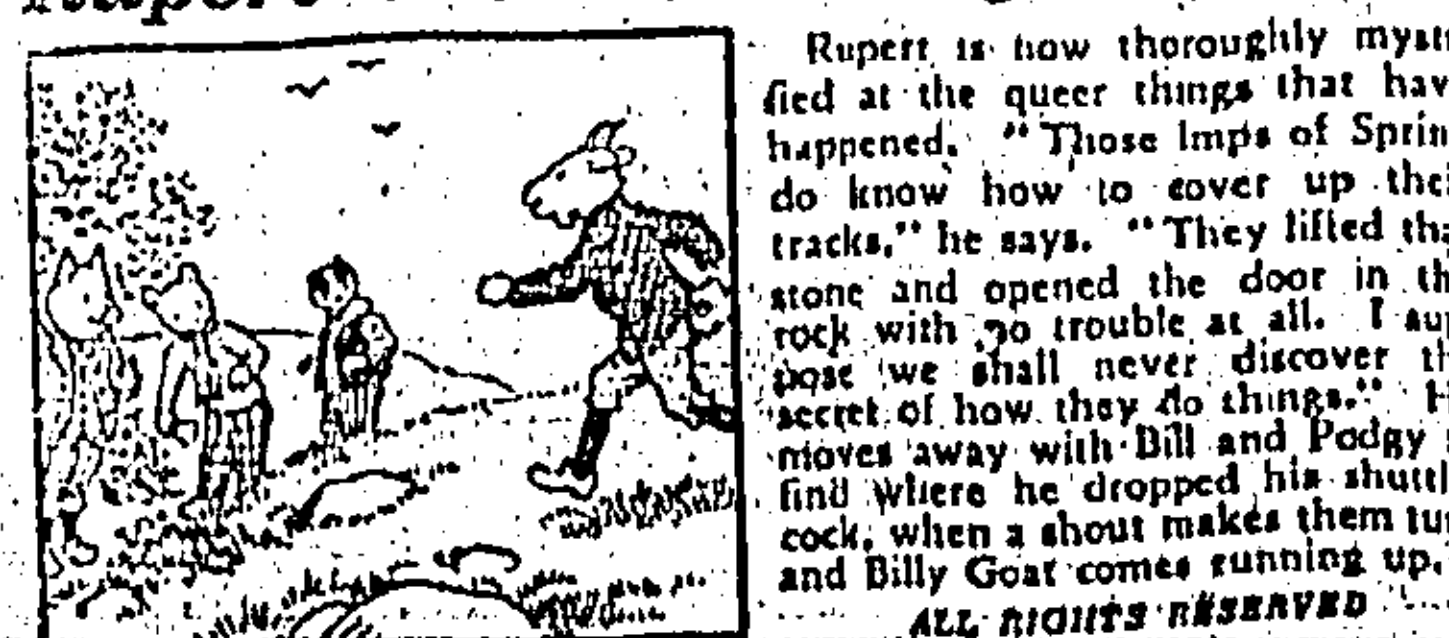
Among educational films they like: Interior decoration, Child welfare, Beauty culture. Lowest in women's favour is news.

ARE YOU SURE? ANSWERS

Questions on Page 9

1. Midnight carouse. "Twelfth Night," Act 2, Scene III, line 95, 2. Jack Dempsey, Primo Carnera, Joe Louis. 3. Rocking stone. There is one on Cornish coast, eight miles S.W. of Penzance. 4. The boy. 5. Lighthouse, of which the Bell Rock is famous. 6. Herbert Hoover. 7. Fund from which clerical stipends are augmented. 8. An eagle, a hole in two strokes under par—one better than a birdie. 9. (a) Manchester, (b) Glasgow, (c) Edinburgh (d) Birmingham.

Rupert and the Young Imp—46



A stirring play about Britain in AD 2313

THEATRE... by
BEVERLEY
BAXTER, MP

AS Henry VIII remarked, it was a brave man who ate the first oyster. It was also a brave management which put on "Dark Emmanuel" at the New Lindsey.

The play gets off to a flying start by beginning in the year 1950 which is described as "Before the Down-fall." As this is a political and sociological play, and as 1950 is the year when the next General Election should take place, it is possible that Mr Gordon Helle is perturbed at the thought of a Conservative triumph.

On the other hand, he is not very friendly to the Socialists, and endows only one of his male characters with honesty and sincerity of purpose—a Jewish Communist.

To all of which I take no exception. The only criterion for dramatic authorship is whether it is artistically convincing. If it passes that test, then the argument can be along any lines one likes. I would much rather see a good play advocating Communism than a bad play in favour of Conservatives.

MR HOILE sets an intriguing problem in 1950. A mighty industrialist summons to his country house a Socialist MP open to seduction, if not actual bribery: a titled woman who is raising an army of women; a sleek young man who belongs to a cult that lives at the best hotels on money supplied through the agency of the Supreme Brother of All; a strong man who believes that the nation needs a STRONG MAN if only he can be found; and a Jewish Communist agitator.

The industrialist has sent for them because the nation is on the verge of industrial collapse and war is just around the corner.

What is needed is unity so that wages can be kept down and recovery assured. Something has to be done to put an end to the demands of the workers. One for all and all for one is the industrialist's motto, but the problem is to find the One.

HIS glibbie guests fall into the trap except the Jew, who makes a fine speech declaring that he will do his best to rouse the workers against their masters so that the rotten edifice of capitalism will be brought down and a new Jerusalem built on the ruins.

When he is gone, the strong man is chosen by the committee of public safety to be the nation's leader, and they immediately decide to murder

the Jew on the theory, as propounded by Bernard Shaw, that assassination is the most effective form of censorship. The Socialist MP shows a certain reluctance at this demonstration of how to get things done.

That was 1950 that was. The next set is in the year 2313, which is a long hop even for this natural choice, Mr Hoile. And here we must praise the author for daring to go against the modern trend of thought that because something is new it must be progressive, and that every century is an improvement on the one that went before.

Britain in 2313 has gone sadly to pieces. In the revolution of 1950 the atom bomb has destroyed London, and therefore civilisation. The British have become a rural tribe.

It is the cave man age over again with which doctors are treating their lives and the Big Brother who takes their flocks and their daughters and is much respected by all.

Now comes the climax and you will have to concentrate whether you feel like it or not. The great industrialist of 1950 on his way to or from revolution was killed by the blast, whereupon his soul went in search of another body and finds it when a young man in the year 2313 is killed by a fall from a horse.

So the industrialist turns up in the body of the young man, but he still thinks it is 1950. Have you got it?

BUT there is a girl, and we all know what love can do. She realises what has happened but is quite ready to have a husband nearly three hundred years older than herself. So they fondly embrace and kiss, which is artistically wrong on Mr Hoile's part. Love that spans more than three centuries can be spiritual, but not physical. It's against the rules.

The play ends with the Big Brother turning up at the suggestion of Father Venus an informer; and the industrialist and his girl are sentenced to death, along with some Jews who have been doing no one any harm. But before he goes, the now enlightened industrialist proclaims the individuality of man. Then off he goes, a British strike in Jewish boy, and the curtain comes down.

I MUST admit at once that despite the play's incoherence and despite the author's inexperience both of politics and the theatre, I found my imagination stirred and felt mentally invigorated.

Mr. Antony Eastrel is an actor of many gifts, and his enunciation is a joy. Lovers of the theatre should go to Nott's Hill to see how he brings this difficult play to life and inspires the other actors with his fire and fury at the climax.

In fact there were so many excellent bits of acting by the cast that one feels that the play may be

better than its incoherences would suggest. At any rate, Mr. Hoile need not be discouraged. He made at least one dramatic critic think—which is something that few modern authors achieve.

BOTH "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" at the Piccadilly and "The Play's the Thing" at St. James's have been previously reviewed.

Miss Wendy Hiller probably does as much as any actress could to bring Hardy's tragic character to life, but "Tess" needs the slower tempo of the novel for her development.

Mr. Hugh Burden has taken on the part of Angel Clare, the man whom everybody denounces as a prig because he leaves his wife when he finds that she has had a child by her wicked lover. According to the critics a decent chap would just say "Bad luck, old girl, and I'll live all about it."

Mr. Clive Brook's production of Molnar's slight and witty comedy has elegance, style and humour. If it isn't quite Molnar's best, there is the pop of the cork and there are bubbles in the glass.



NEW BOOKS... by GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON

These Frenchmen are tough

THE Michelin Guide makes little of the Creuze region. The army of tourists, terrible with cameras, pass it by. Mary Mian is married to it.

For the stony soil of the Creuze possesses the families of masons and farmers who till it. And these families, in turn, hold in an invincible clutch each of their sons and daughters. Even those sons who become sculptors and marry, in Greenwich Village, young American social workers.

It is no exaggeration, then, to say that Mme. Mian married the Creuze when she went through that ceremony with Aristotle. And there is complete fitness in the title she gives her book, *My Country-in-law* (Michael Joseph, 10s. 6d.).

The Creuze is three-quarters down the map of France, not so far (geographically speaking) from Vichy. It is inhabited by strong men and still stronger women. Although somewhat more gracious in manner, the Creuze people are, on the reckoning of Mary Mian who hails from a manse in Massachusetts, not so unlike Yankees.

True, the Church plays no conspicuous part in their lives. The manure heap does—in ways which might offend one of the New England proprietors.

But these Frenchmen, grinding their living from a stubborn soil among the buckwheat, the linden trees and the heather moors, have the innate conviction that life is a serious business, to be worked at. And that is what is meant by being a Yankee.

Wisely, Aristotle was sent on in advance to prepare the vast Mian clan for a foreign wife, the daughter of a cure, and her baby. It went better than one could have expected.

WHAT'S NEW ON RECORDS?

The orchestra plays...

TREMBLOUS strides in recording have been made in recent years, and Decca's full frequency range recording has produced one of the finest orchestral records I have ever heard.

On Decca K. 1574-1576 the London Philharmonic Orchestra play Stravinsky's "Le Chant du Fau" (The Firebird) suite, conducted by great distinction by Ernest Ansermet. The performance of "Le Chant du Fau" is a delight to listen to and in contrast the brilliance of the performance of "The Dance of King Katchel" is something every connoisseur will treasure. The records have been issued for some weeks, but they are exceptional works, and I am sure every lover of good music will want to hear them again and again. I suggest too that the London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Fritz Lehndorff playing the Overture to Weber's "Der Freischütz" (K. 1589) is worthy of your attention.

The Philharmonia Orchestra play Richard Strauss' "Symphonie Poem" for just on Columbia DX. 1356-1357. The work is particularly suited to the dynamic personality and technique of Aileen Gillera the conductor. There are some exquisite passages for strings, a fine tone from the leading violinist, and the third part introduces brilliant brass and woodwind. It is altogether an excellent and satisfying piece of recording. United States orchestras and those connected with recording would profit by giving all these records their careful attention. ROBERT TREDINNICK

Planning To Rebuild Boulogne Harbour

Fleetwood has been selected as one of four British ports to be visited by French experts planning the reconstruction of Boulogne harbour. They arranged to inspect harbour works and facilities at Aberdeen, Fleetwood, Grimsby and Hull with a view to incorporating British style and ideas when rebuilding the channel port.

JESTS AND JEERS

The high cost of living in some cases is due to the cost of high living.

The best way for China to stop smuggling from Hongkong is to stop the smugglers from leaving China for Hongkong.

"Were you ever a boy scout?" "Yes, till I was eighteen. Then I became a girl scout."

Before marriage a man yearns for a wife. After marriage, he just earns for her.

A smart man is one who hasn't allowed a woman to pin anything on him since he was a baby.

Overheard in the lounge: "Husbands are like furnaces. If you don't keep an eye on them, they go out."

The young man approached the clergyman for advice.

"Do you think," he said, "that it would be possible for me to lead a good Christian life in Hongkong on \$300 a month?"

"My boy," said the clergyman, "that's about all you could do."

"Do you believe in prayer?" the employer asked his negro servant.

"Yes sah, boss," was the reply.

"Do you say your prayers every day?"

"Yes sah, boss, Ah certainly does."

"Well, Joe, does God answer all your prayers?"

"Yes sah, boss. He answers one way or another."

His first essay in collaboration was with Tennyson, who took fright and offered the composer £500 not to set his poems to music. Sullivan persisted. The Franco-Prussian war broke out at that moment. Tennyson then declared that it was no time for so flippant an undertaking.

When Sullivan, to his own surprise as much as anybody's, took to light opera, solicitous friends hurried him off to Lake Como, hoping that the scenery would lead him back to higher things.

Among other curious sidelights on this great Victorian, who has lurked so long in the shadows of his rum-hustling partner, was a fever for gambling and the invention of a safety device by which runaway horses could be released from their carriages and accidents thus prevented!

LIBRARY LIST

There is a Spirit in Europe. Memoir of Frank Thompson. (Gollancz, 12s. 6d.) Diary, letters, poems of a gifted young English man, infamously executed by the enemy in Bulgaria. Here is insight into the thought and feelings of the best of our youth during its years of testing. To read it is an inspiring, moving experience. Without books like this, we are the poorer in understanding of our age.

The Sword Between. Catherine Pomerooy Stewart. (Cresset, 8s. 6d.) Novel. On their Calabrian estate five Lucy and her Italian aristocrat husband, Alessandro. The conflict between Anglo-Saxon and Latin conception of life threatens their marriage but is, in the end, resolved. A delightful picture of life in a little-known part of Italy.

Mally Lee. Elisabeth Kyle. (Peter Davies, 9s. 6d.) Novel. Mally, American, settles in Scotland and is quickly involved in probing the 40-year-old mystery of a woman's death. An absorbing, unusual story of detection.

WIFE-SHARING IS NO LEGAL OFFENCE

Staid Vancouver was shocked to learn that wife-sharing was being practised on a wholesale scale at one of its leading summer resorts.

The offenders were members of the religious sect "Elders of the Spiritual Community of Christ," a breakaway movement from the fanatical Doukhobors, who had long been a headache to the Canadian authorities.

After leaving the parent body at the town of Brilliant (British Columbia) the new branch of the Doukhobors numbering 180, had established a community at Quallcum, a fashionable resort on Vancouver Island.

Wealthy property-owners protested at their incursion, charging that the new community freely shared wives in rotation.

Doukhobor leader Michael Verigin indignantly denied this.

There was no question of sharing wives in rotation, he explained. It was just a simple matter of "mutual arrangement."

Said Verigin: "If any wife in the settlement wishes to associate with a man other than her husband,

the husband won't object. The same applies in reverse."

Vancouver churchmen denounced the Doukhobors as "having the morals of a cattle herd," sought legal means of stopping the sect's wife-sharing activities.

They found they were powerless. The Provincial Attorney-General's Department announced that while wife-swapping might be a moral offence it wasn't a legal offence, serving only to give grounds for divorce.

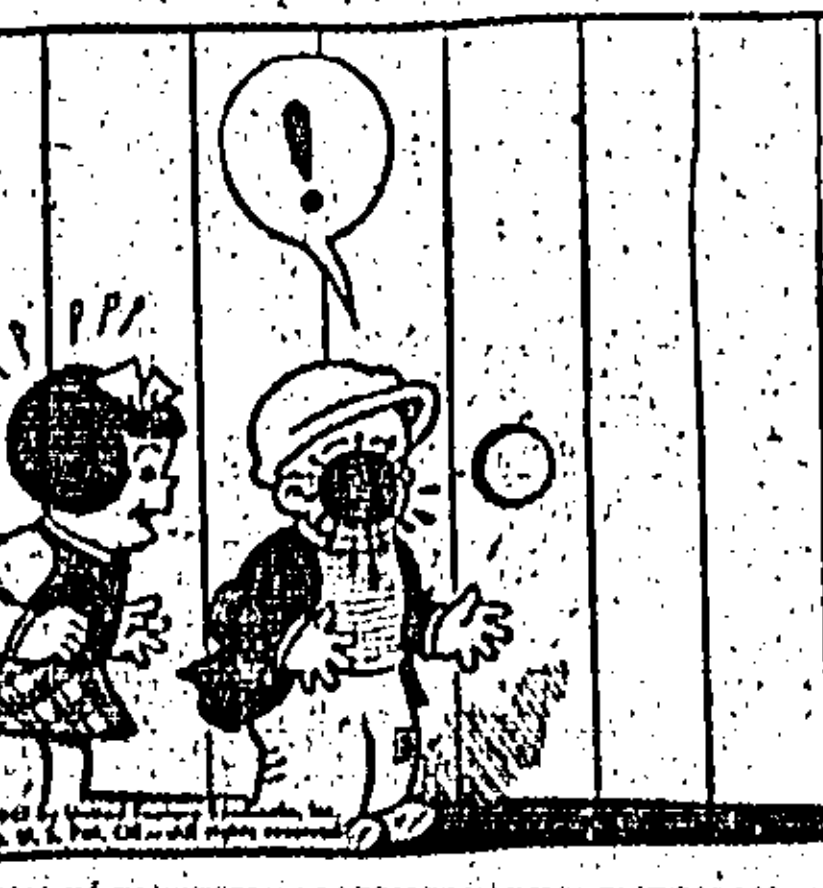
The wife-swapping controversy marks another chapter in the stormy 48 years' history of the Doukhobors in Canada.

Originally followers of the ideas of Count Leo Tolstoy, the Doukhobors migrated to Canada from Russia at the end of last century to farm land on a communal basis.

They refused to recognise Canadian laws. When the Government tried to force them to send their children to school the Doukhobors protested by marching naked through the streets of western Canadian towns.

This is still their method of protest against Canadian Government "oppression."

NANCY Is His Face Red?



By Ernie Bushmiller

When You Feel Tired and Restless

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ELLIOTTS TONIC

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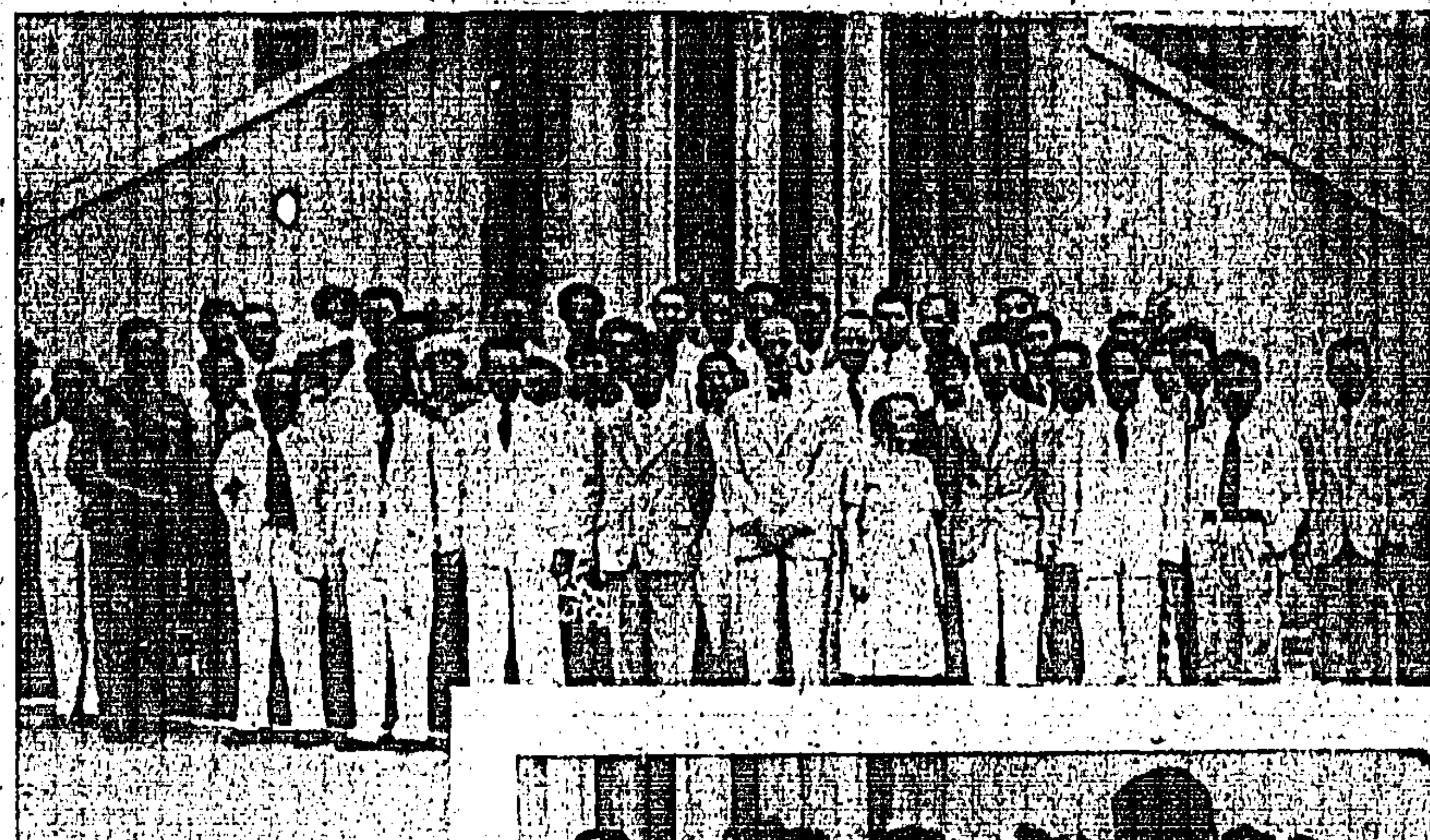
TELEGRAPH WEEK-END PICTORIAL



CHINA'S VICE-PRESIDENT, Dr Sun Fo, arrived from Nanking by plane on Wednesday en-route to visit his native place in Chungshan. He was welcomed at the airport by over 100 people. Dr Sun (with topcoat and stick) seen above leaving Kai Tak with Mrs Sun. (Photo: Francis Wu)



MR BARNETT DEAKIN, of Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., and his bride, formerly Miss Pamela Mary Woodcock, photographed with their attendants after their wedding last week at St John's Cathedral. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



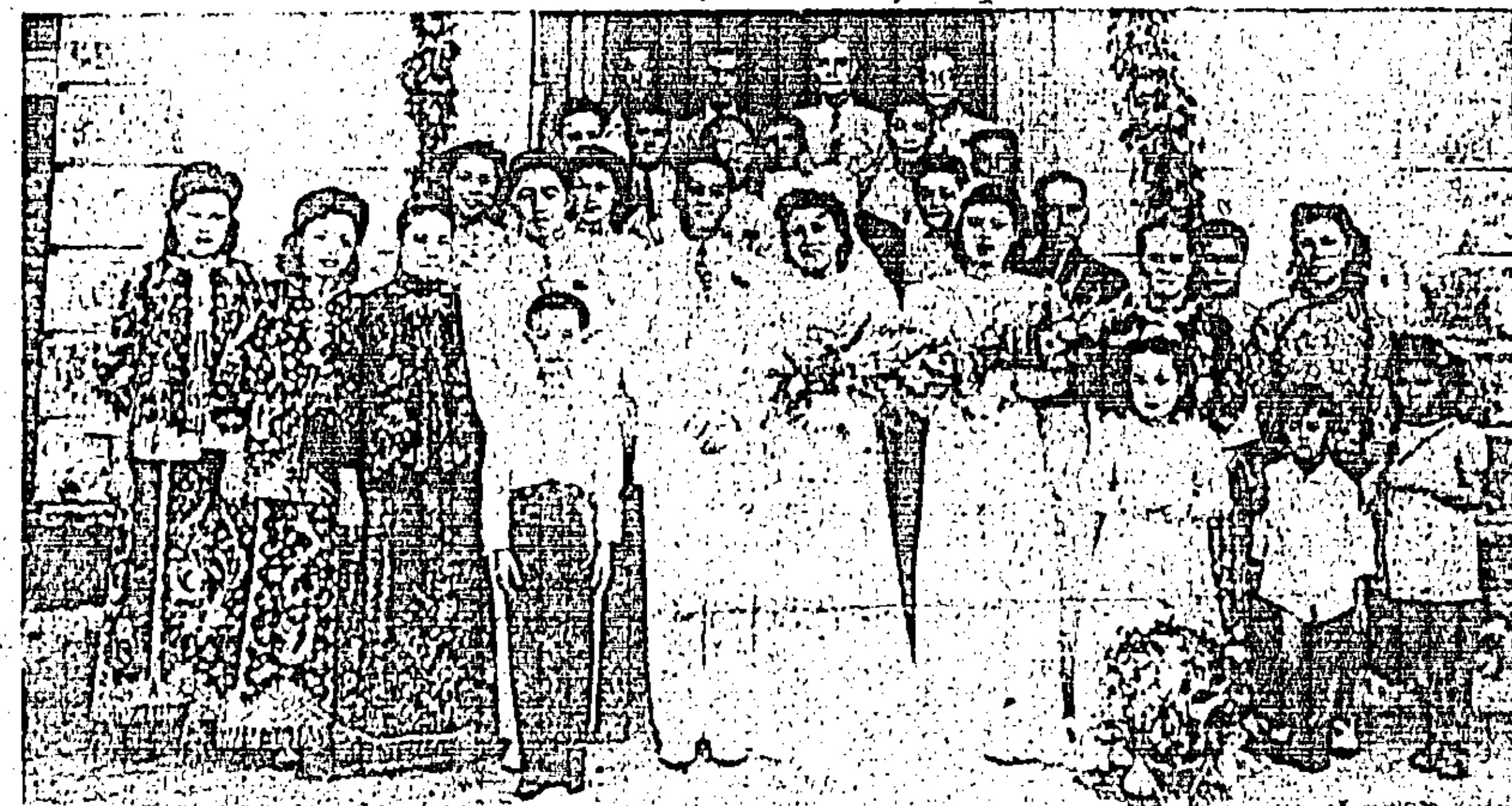
PICTURES above and on the right were taken at Government House on Wednesday when H.E. the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, entertained a party of Chinese students who are on their way to the United Kingdom for higher studies with scholarships granted by the British Council. (Photos: Francis Wu)



OVERCROWDING in Hongkong is responsible for the high incidence of tuberculosis, said the Acting Director of Medical Services, Dr I. Newton, at a press conference this week. Picture shows Dr Newton talking to reporters of the local press. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



DR LI SHU-FAN, South China District Governor of the Rotary Movement, giving a talk on Tuesday to local Rotarians on the Rotary International conference in San Francisco, which he recently attended. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



GROUP taken outside All Saints' Church, Kowloon, last Saturday after the wedding of Mr Kitson Yang, of the Bank of China in Singapore, and Miss Stella Hung, of St Paul's College, Hongkong. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



FR ALBERTO SANTAMARIA, Superior General of the Dominican Order in the Far East, admitted eight young men into the Order and vested two others at a ceremony at Rosary Hill recently. This picture was taken during the ceremony. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

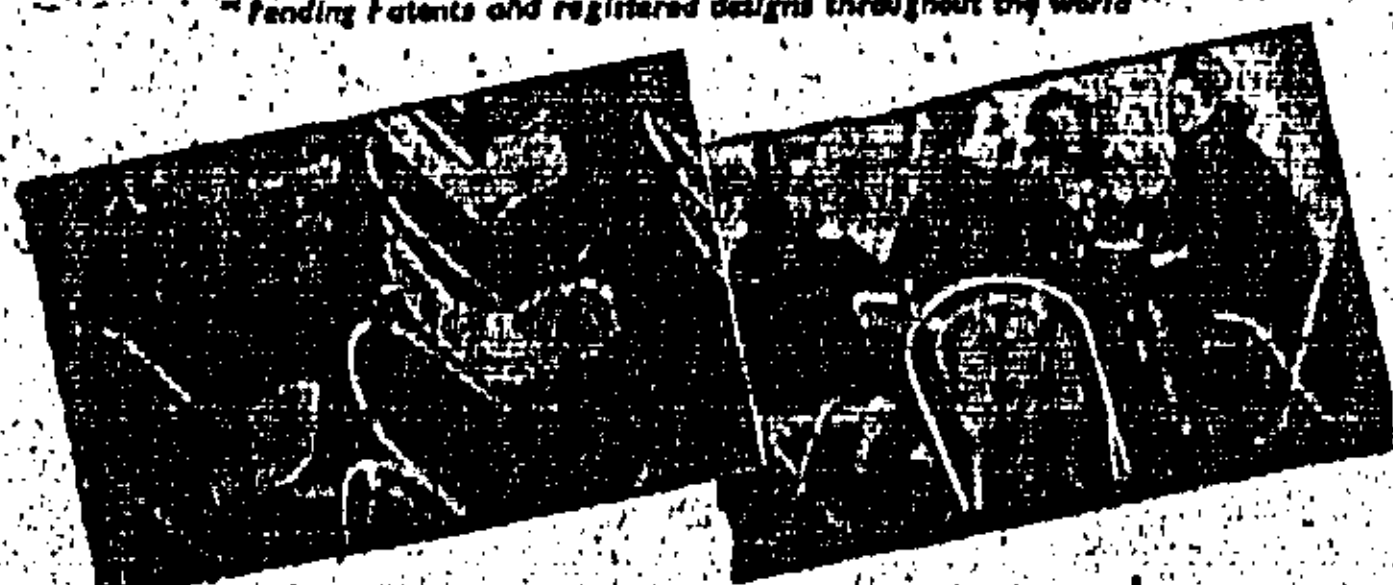
Something to Sing About

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'TWO-TON'
TESSIE O'SHEA
Star of screen, stage & radio

Stak-a-Bye Tubular Steel Chairs are comfortably resilient, strong and durable, extremely light in weight, and can be stacked vertically in considerable numbers, which makes them ideal for use in Church and School Halls, Lecture Rooms, Youth Clubs, Dining Halls and other places where economy in space and labour are of major importance. Attractive non-fading plastic finish, in several different colour combinations.

As supplied to the Dairy Farm Co. (for Kai Tak Buffet and Dairy Farm Soda Fountain), European Y.M.C.A. and other local institutions.

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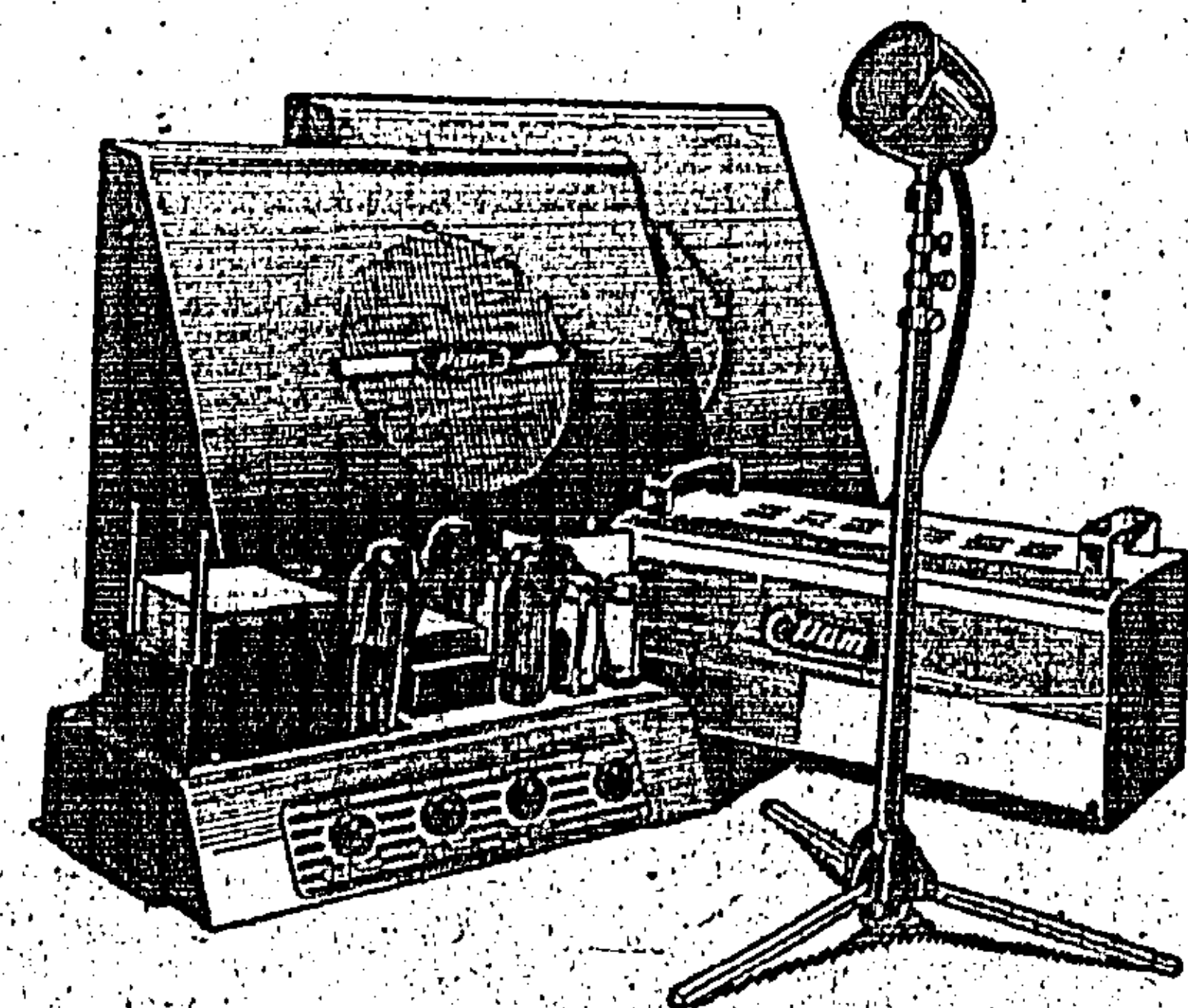
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CHARITY BOXING—An amateur boxing championship contest to raise funds for Chinese flood relief will take place on August 20 and 24. Two entrants are Johnny Lai (left) at 139 pounds and Ma Chung Ying (above) at 110 pounds



THE LAI TSUN SWIMMING UNION won both the men's and women's championships in the open swimming meet held at the Chung Shing pavilion in aid of flood relief. Individual champions are Lau Tai-ping (third from right, back row) and Miss Wong Yuen-ching (extreme left, front row). (Photo: Ming Yuen)



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Irgunists Held By Czechs

Prague, Aug. 15.—The Communist newspaper, Rude Pravo, said today that four members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish terrorist organisation, were arrested by Czech police as they were preparing to bomb the Hotel Pupp in Karlovy Vary (Karlovy Vary), where the Federation of Zionist Organisations is meeting.

The Rude Pravo said the police found incendiary bottles, detonation devices and leaflets in men's suitcases, but did not specify when the arrests were made.—United Press.

Indonesian Premier Appeals To Attlee

Batavia, Aug. 15.—The Indonesian Premier, Dr Amir Sjarifoeddin, tonight called upon the British Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, to support the Republican request for international arbitration of the dispute with the Dutch.

The appeal, which was made through Lord Killearn, who mediated in the Linggadjati agreement, asked Mr Attlee "most earnestly to instruct the British delegate at Lake Success to support all proposals most calculated to settle the Indo-Dutch conflict with speed and justice."

Dr Sjarifoeddin said the Indonesian people always had been "conscious and deeply appreciative of just British efforts to find a lasting and peaceful solution. However, he indicated that the Republic was disappointed by the British stand at the Security Council, but added that since communication from Lake Success was so poor, he might not have all the facts."

"I request you (Attlee) to consider whether the proposal that this dispute should be settled by international arbitration is not, after all, the most reasonable and most likely to succeed," he said.

Dutch "Mopping Up"

In his message to Lord Killearn, British Special Commissioner for Southeast Asia, the Indonesian Premier told Mr Attlee: "My dear

BIG STRIKE STARTS

(Continued From Page 1)

the release of an official statement that essential services will be maintained restored general confidence.

As a matter of fact there was little rumour among the Chinese rice consumers to buy extra stocks. The higher rate was purely a manipulation by blackmarket dealers who put up their prices in anticipation of increased buyers.

In a statement to the Press Mr Tse Yu-chuen, head of the organisation in charge of distribution of Government rice, flour, peanut oil, etc. to the Chinese, said that the Colony had a substantial stock of rice, in hand to meet any situation for a long period of time. The Chinese should have no undue worries over the disruption of communications because the authorities were ready to attend to the needs of the people. At present 1,200,000 people were getting Government rice and flour under the ration system. He attributed the increase in the price of rice to purchases in the black market by people without ration tickets.

Price of firewood has increased by some 50 percent but dealers explained that the increase was started actually before the announcement of the strike due to a more rigid control of smuggling across the Chinese border.

A prominent sharebroker this morning said Ice House Street was not expecting any panic on the stock and share market. He thought that a few nervous holders would sell, and that buyers would be on the alert for bargains.

BAOR MAY BE REDUCED

London, Aug. 15.—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that British occupation troops in Germany are being redistributed.

He declined to give a direct answer to the question as to whether the forces were being reduced in numbers, but said: "There will be no reduction below the level necessary for the maintenance of law and order without which the German Government could not function."

British forces in Germany are reported unofficially to total nearly 100,000 men.

A reduction was believed to be imminent ever since the government announced that 200,000 of Britain's 500,000 troops overseas would be brought home in the next eight months to provide manpower for under-managed industry and to reduce dollar expenditure necessary for their supply and maintenance.

"Britain's" undoubted "share" spent nearly 100,000,000 dollars for the occupation forces in Germany and Austria alone in the last fiscal year.—United Press.

Britain Unable To Commit Herself To Europe Customs Plan

Paris, Aug. 15.—Britain is unable to commit herself to the proposed 16-nation European customs union suggested at the Marshall Plan talks in Paris, Sir Oliver Franks, leader of the British delegation to the talks, said today.

Sir Oliver Franks said at the conference meeting: "Under the present circumstances there could be no question of the United Kingdom entering hard and fast commitments during the next few weeks."

"It would be dishonest for us to do so because frankly we do not know whether or not we should be able to fulfil it."

He then suggested that a study group be set up to investigate the whole matter. Reuter.

Final Report
London, Aug. 15.—The 16-nation conference on the Marshall Plan will start work on its final report to the United States on Monday, an official spokesman disclosed tonight in London.

The report will state what Europe wants and emphasise the urgency of getting that aid soon to avoid a major crisis next winter.

In the light of President Truman's statement yesterday that no special session of Congress is as yet contemplated before January, it seemed improbable that the 16-nation report stands any chance of acceptance—least as regards timing—in Washington before then.

The Executive Committee of the Paris Conference will assemble the reports of the four special committees on Monday, and from them work out a policy report to be submitted to the United States, the official spokesman said.

In a general review of the work of the Committee since it opened in a plenary session at the end of July, the spokesman pointed out that in less than a month, the bulk of the work had already been completed.

Ignored By Soviet
The Soviet Government has indicated its intention to refuse to reply to the questionnaire sent to the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Zone of Germany, so that it should now be clear that the East of Germany will be excluded from the Marshall Plan.

Next week, the technical reports will be assembled by the Executive Committee and policy questions will be discussed by the Co-operation Committee.

In the last fortnight, senior delegates held preliminary informal discussions on such practical matters as: a European customs union and other plans for freeing trade and expansion of production; hydro-electric schemes; currencies; the possibility of creating large tractor factories for European use, etc.

During these discussions, it became clear that one of the main underlying questions facing the conference is how the French Monetary Plan, which aims at an annual French steel production of 15,000,000 tons, is to be related to the wider scheme for the reconstruction of Europe.

A further basic issue is the place which Western Germany will occupy in the Europe of the future.

So far, no United States observer has attended the conference, though the American Embassy in Paris had been kept informed of its proceedings.—Reuter.

Explosion Traps Miners

Whitehaven, Cumberland, England, Aug. 15.—A total of 118 miners were feared trapped after a major explosion tonight after a major explosion.

More than an hour later, no word had been received from the men, although rescue parties descended immediately.

The pit is Britain's oldest under-the-sea mine, sunk more than 420 years ago. The workings extend under the Solway Firth.

Six years ago, 10 men were killed and several injured when an explosion occurred in the most productive working, which was then sealed off and new workings developed near the shaft.

One miner who was brought out of the pit was on the shaft side of the explosion and was blown clear. Though unhurt, he had received a bad shock and remembered nothing of what happened.—Reuter.

Yardley May Be Out Of Fifth Test Match

London, Aug. 16.—England may be without her captain, Norman Yardley, for the fifth and final Test match against South Africa, beginning at Kennington Oval today.

Yardley developed a slight touch of fibrositis when scoring 177 against Derbyshire on Thursday. He communicated the news to the Chairman of the Selection Committee, but he will not make his decision until one hour before starting time today.

Kenneth Cranston will probably lead England if Yardley is unfit.

With the wicket favouring batsmen, much depends on the result of the toss. If England gain the toss, they should pile up sufficient total to force victory, but a draw is more likely if South Africa win the toss. The Test pitch, which has not been played on this season, has had no special preparation, but the Oval wicket is notoriously a batsman's friend.

England have already won the rubber, having won three matches and drawn one.

England's team shows four changes from that of the fourth Test, the newcomers being Jack Robertson, the young Middlesex batsman, and Reg

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



ATCHESON'S MESSAGE TO JAPANESE

Tokyo, Aug. 15.—Ambassador George Acheson, Jr., senior U.S. diplomat in Japan, in a message written for the Tokyo newspaper, Yomiuri, said today that "Japan should have an opportunity both to contribute her portion and receive a due measure of benefits of international, political and economic co-operation."

This statement said: "We Americans have neither the intention nor the desire to impose upon the Japanese people any form of political or economic freedom. We do not desire to take from Japan what she requires for a reasonable peace-time economy which will enable her to develop democratically and assume appropriate responsibilities in a world order under law."

Mr Acheson recommended that Japanese "put their economic house in order" through full co-operation of every citizen to control inflation and suppress the black market.

Past Not Forgotten

He warned: "We shall not, of course, forget the past. We cannot. But it is the future which now vitally concerns Allied powers having humiliated or dominated in the Far East area. As far as the United States is concerned, I may safely say that we shall proceed in connection with plans for the future along lines which will sustain the fundamental principles of American policy and American life."

The Chairman of the Allied Council for Japan said: "We are expounding the principles of democracy, freedom and human liberty to the Japanese—we are expounding the principles of the Atlantic Charter and it is our purpose to implement these principles in our future relationships with the Japanese as well as with all peoples."

"We shall expect the Japanese to further to the fullest extent the principles enshrined in their new constitution, which is the Magna Carta of democracy for Japan. We shall expect them to guard their new found liberties with the utmost zeal."

Fires Of Freedom

"We shall expect them to dedicate themselves to ensuring that the fires of freedom which are now burning in the humblest Japanese home are not extinguished; that the darkness of totalitarianism—either Right or Left—shall never again fall upon the land."

"The Allied governments will shortly take steps towards working out procedures to lay the ground for the peace. There is an opening before Japan of the prospect of earning for herself benefits that accrue to nations which make themselves co-operative members of the world community. There is also an opening to the Japanese of a corollary prospect of new obligations, new duties and new tasks."—United Press.

Indians In Britain Celebrate

London, Aug. 15.—The flags of India and Pakistan today flew proudly over the capitals of the world from London to Bangkok, Nanking to Paris.

Even the weather, except at Bangkok, where it was raining, was almost universally fine as beneath the emblems of the two new Dominions, Indians solemnly pledged their faith that the new India and the new Pakistan should promote tranquillity of Asia and the peace of the world.

In Britain, many thousands comprising the Indian community experienced the proudest moment of their lives when the flags of the two new Indian Dominions were broken in ceremonies in London and many provincial cities.

The most impressive was the scene in the Aldwych, the great crescent on the fringe of London's business district, where a long stretch of the thoroughfare was closed to traffic, forming a wide amphitheatre before India House, a dignified modern building with prominent stone figures of elephants worked into the stone facade.

Along both sides of the road, an early hour crowd of Londoners formed six deep, while press photographers and motion picture operators trained their lenses on the entrance to catch the distinguished guests attending the flag ceremony.

Landmark House

Similar scenes were witnessed at the later ceremony at Lancaster House, the stately building loaned by the Government to Pakistan for the occasion.

Meanwhile, Lord Listowel, last of a distinguished line of Secretaries of State, was on his way by aeroplane to Balmoral, the Royal residence in the Scottish highlands, to surrender his seals of office. Now that the Indian Empire has ceased to exist, the seals will become museum pieces in the Royal archives at Windsor.

Every member of London's Indian community had been invited to Lancaster House and as they passed behind the walls of the palace, they caught the mood of the London crowd—always sensitive to mass emotion—which was simply expressed by one man: "If I were an Indian, I would never forget this day."

At both London ceremonies the Union Jack fluttered alongside the flags of the new Dominions.

Moslem prayers were chanted at Lancaster House before the new Pakistan flag rose to the masthead.

At United Nations

At exactly 20 minutes past midday (New York time), the flag of British India representing two centuries of British-Indian history and 70 years of Empire, was lowered before a distinguished gathering of United Nations dignitaries and its place taken by the colourful and proud new flag of independent India.

India's new flag of saffron, white and green, with a navy blue border, is still widely celebrated tonight, the birth of two new Dominions, but in Lahore, chief city of the Pakistani province of Punjab, some 50 people were stabbed to death and the police opened fire as a bitter communal rioting continued.

The Indian Cabinet at its first meeting in New Delhi tonight, decided to issue an appeal to the people of India urging them to end violence in every shape or form.—Reuter.

FUNERAL OF EX-KAISERIN

Berlin, Aug. 15.—Prince Ferdinand Carolath-Schoenau, son of the ex-Kaiser's widow, Hermine, was conspicuously absent from the funeral service for his mother today, and relatives said he was "too broken up by recent happenings."

The Prince told the United Press he was afraid to enter the Soviet Zone.

Approximately 100 persons jammed the tiny antique temple of the Hohenzollern family in the grounds of palatial Sans Souci. Only relatives, close friends and some members of the press were permitted to attend. A handful of Russian officers dressed in civilian clothes also was on hand.—United Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcel posts close 20 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. Mail close before 10 a.m. registered and parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

Saturday, August 16
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Manila, P.I. (Sea) 2 p.m.
Japan (Ordinary letters and cards only) 2 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shanghai & Hongkong (Sea) 2 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Bataavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 10 a.m.
Canton, Kowloon, Hankow, Nanking, Shanghai, Tientsin and Calcutta (Air) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok (Sea) 10 a.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 10 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung (Sea) 10 a.m.
Manila, P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shanghai & Hongkong (Sea) 10 a.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, Bombay, East & South Africa (Via Hongkong) (Sea) 4 p.m.
Japan (Ordinary letters and cards only) (Sea) 3 p.m.
USA, Central & South America and Canada via San Francisco (No parcels for Canada) (Sea) 3 p.m.
Sunday, August 17
Straits, Ceylon, India, East & South Africa, Egypt and Europe via London (Sea) 3 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 11 a.m.
Swatow (Sea) 2 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.

Envoy Robbed Of Medals

London, Aug. 15.—Gold and silver medals and trophies which the Egyptian Ambassador in London, Amir Pasha, won as a world champion squash rackets player, have been stolen from the Egyptian Embassy in London. The Ambassador's decorations were also stolen.

"We do not yet know how the thief got in," an Embassy official said today. "The Ambassador was in the building at the time."

The Ambassador has won the world amateur squash rackets champion six times in succession.—Reuter.

GOLD SHARES STRENGTHEN

London, Aug. 15.—The strength of gold mining shares on the London Stock Exchange strengthened this week due to escapism from Britain's difficulties and the belief that gold mines will eventually benefit from either lower production costs or higher gold price.

If the crisis finds a fundamental deflationary solution, their costs should fall, while on the other hand if an inflationary outcome involved higher gold price their profits would benefit still more.

On this week's rising market the Treasury has been selling some gold mining shares which it received from the French Treasury, and which the latter requisitioned from French holders to repay part of the French Government's debt to Britain.

The British Government would not deliberately devalue Sterling, or raise the price of gold. On a sellers market it would save Britain no foreign exchange on her imports and merely bring less for her exports. If Britain had the choice, it would be a far better policy to raise the Sterling rate to the United States dollar and thus get more foreign exchange for British exports.

Two Alternatives

The Stock Exchange feels—not necessarily rightly—that unless the United States Treasury supports Sterling after the loan is exhausted, Sterling depreciation and higher gold prices will simply happen, regardless of British policy. Actual devaluation is one of two alternative possibilities and the whole question remains open, pending the outcome of next week's Washington talks.

The real change is that this is now an open question, whereas previously when Britain was unquestionably not merely determined, but also able to pay the official rate for all sterling offered in New York, this was a closed question.

Even if the United States Treasury refuses to support Sterling, a higher gold price could not be taken for granted.

The British authorities would then have several choices—all doubtless unpleasant, but they would not necessarily choose this one.—Reuter.

More Coal From Ruhr

Encouraging Production Figures

Berlin, Aug. 15.—Official reports from the Ruhr showed a substantial increase in Ruhr coal production since the Anglo-American incentive payment plan began.

British reports showed that the daily production increased some 10,000 tons to bring the daily average in August well above 230,000 tons. Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, deputy military governor of the British zone, said that on August 1, production rose to 230,405 tons.

Sir Cecil Weir, Economic Director, added that he expected another daily increase of 15,000 tons within a fortnight thus bringing the daily production to approximately 250,000 tons.

Production in the Ruhr in August, 1946, got down as low as 175,000 tons daily. However, the increase from that is still far below the need of German industry and pre-war daily average of 414,000 tons.

BIGGER STOCKPILES
Coal stockpiles increased 100,000 tons during the past month because of the shortage of railroad rolling stock. The latest figures showed 1,200,000 tons of coal stockpiled near the Rhine.

The miners' force has been worked up to 120,000 men by recruiting. Only a part of this figure is an underground force and this later is reduced by absenteeism which in June measured 10 percent for illness and other reasons. Figures at the face show a daily output of 236 tons per shift.

Prior to the introduction of Anglo-American incentive payment, each miner was entitled to receive 4,000 calories daily and each of his dependents 1,500. The rationing system broke down because the dependants rarely received their full rations with the result that the head of the family shared his rations, substantially reducing his own calorie intake.

Under the new incentive payment plan, the Ruhr miner is guaranteed full rations. American coal experts believe that the incentive plan is a good beginning toward getting increased coal production.—United Press.

NOTICE

to ADVERTISERS

All firms requiring advertising space exceeding ten single column inches (other than that under contract) are requested to give at least 48 hours notice. No advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between 12.30 noon, Saturdays and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

The co-operation of contract advertisers is requested by submitting copy not later than 2 p.m. on the day preceding the date of publication.

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Sunday, 17th August. Come and enjoy yourselves.

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